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# Korean Affairs Report

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7 October 1981

**KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT**

No. 162

**CONTENTS****INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS**

DPRK Daily Scores Chon's Foreign Policy (KCNA, 8 Sep 81).....	1
Chondoist Urges Holding Conference for Reunification (KCNA, 8 Sep 81).....	3
Foreign Media Denounces U.S. for SR-71 Incident (KCNA, 21 Sep 81).....	4
WFDY Urges Action on UN Resolution on Korea (KCNA, 8 Sep 81).....	6
'NODONG SINMUN' Reviles Chon Power Seizure (KCNA, 7 Sep 81).....	7
KSDP Vice-Chairman Issues 'Talk' on 6 August Statement (KCNA, 7 Sep 81).....	9
PRC, Burundi Groups Support 6 August Statement (KCNA, 4 Sep 81).....	11
Foreign Media Report on SR-71 Incident (KCNA, 4 Sep 81).....	12
'VRPR' Scores Chon's Call for Strengthened Defense (Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, 5 Sep 81)..	13
'MINJU CHOSON' Criticizes F-16 Deployment in Korea (KCNA, 19 Sep 81).....	15
DPRK Daily Scores Chon's Threat to Students (KCNA, 11 Sep 81).....	16

DPRK Conservationists Send Letter to South (KCNA, 22 Sep 81).....	17
CPRF Denounces Flesh Trafficking in South (KCNA, 2 Sep 81).....	19
'MINJU CHOSON' Raps Chon Clique War Exercises (KCNA, 20 Sep 81).....	20
Briefs	
Danes Protest S. Korean Minister	21
Alleged U.S. Deployment Missiles	21
Novelist Tortured by 'Fascist Clique'	21
Soviet's Score U.S. F-16 Deployment	22
Dissident's Wife Commits Suicide	22
'Frantic War Exercise' Staged	22

## SOUTH KOREA

### POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Former President Yun's Comment on Korean-Japanese Relations Reported (Chu Ton-sik; CHOSON ILBO, 10 Sep 81).....	23
Far-Reaching Tax Reforms Proposed (THE KOREA TIMES, 19 Sep 81).....	25
Composition of Bureaucratic Elite Analyzed (No Chong-hyon; WOLGAN CHOSON, Apr 81).....	28
ROK Ministry To Reduce Education Surtax Rate (THE KOREA TIMES, 23 Sep 81).....	36
Briefs	
Relief for Flood Victims	37
Budget Committee Formed	37
Population Control Measures Planned	37

### ECONOMY

Government Provides Details of Next 5-Year Plan (THE KOREA TIMES, 5 Sep 81).....	39
ROK Approves Foreign Loans to Local Companies (YONHAP, 8 Sep 81).....	41
Government To Foster Electronics Industry (THE KOREA TIMES, 6 Sep 81).....	42



Chon Says City Banks To Become Privately Run (THE KOREA TIMES, 6 Sep 81).....	44
Performance of Korean Heavy Industry Company Reviewed (Pyon Sang-kun; TONGA ILBO, 14 Sep 81).....	46
Briefs	
Foreign Investment	50
KHI Joint Venture	50
Exchange Rate	51
Oil Pricing Structure	51

#### SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Future Uranium Requirements Projected (Han To-hui, Chong Ch'ang-hyon; JOURNAL OF THE KOREAN NUCLEAR SOCIETY, Mar 81).....	52
---	----

#### POPULATION, CULTURE AND SOCIETY

Poll Taken on Domestic, Foreign Issues (Editorial Report).....	66
---	----

#### FOREIGN RELATIONS

Briefs	
Visa Waiver With Costa Rica	68
Diplomatic Strategy Shift Urged	68

#### FOREIGN TRADE

Heavy Industry Exports Outpace Light Industry (YONHAP, 21 Sep 81).....	69
ROK, FRG Ministers Agree on Economic Cooperation (THE KOREA TIMES, 23 Sep 81).....	70
ROK Premier: S. Korea Seeks To Diversify Export Markets (YONHAP, 7 Sep 81).....	71

#### NORTH KOREA

#### POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Government Leaders Attend Conservation Congress (KCNA, 22 Sep 81).....	72
Daily Marks Kim Il-song Work Anniversary (KCNA, 18 Sep 81).....	75

Mourning Death of Yom Po-Pae (KCNA, 5 Sep 81).....	77
KWP, CPC Issue Obituary Kim Il-song Mourns Death	
Publishing House Anniversary Commemorated (KCNA, 8 Sep 81).....	79
'NODONG SINMUN' Honors Revolutionary Hero (KCNA, 19 Sep 81).....	81
Miners Celebrate 'Day of Miners' (KCNA, 21 Sep 81).....	83
August 'KULLOJA' Table of Contents Announced (NODONG SINMUN, 7 Aug 81).....	85

#### ECONOMY

LSWY Members Accomplish Feats in Production (KCNA, 17 Sep 81).....	86
Industry Makes Rapid Development (KCNA, 19 Sep 81).....	87
Prospects for Achieving Grain Target 'Bright' (KCNA, 4 Sep 81).....	89
Information on North Korean Industrial Facilities.....	91
Briefs	
Training Agrotechnicians	95
Reed Harvest	95
Grain Storehouses	96
Railway Freight Transport	96
Winter Fishing Preparations	96
Transplanting Machinery Production	97
Vinalon Complex Construction	97
Small-Medium Power Stations	97
Coal Mining Ministry	97
Automation Factory Successes	98
Tanch'on Region Mines	98
Northern Region Coaling	98
Sunch'on Coaling Complex	98
Provincial Technical Innovations	98
Extraction Industry Modernization	99
Mining Operation Improvements	99
Thermal Power Production	99
Railroad Technical Innovations	99
Provincial Power Stations	99
Extraction Machinery Production	99
Ch'angjin Area Innovations	100
Provincial Power Conservation	100

## SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Papers Mark Day of Education (KCNA, 5 Sep 81).....	101
---	-----

Leaders Attend Ceremony on Physical Culture (KCNA, 7 Sep 81).....	103
--	-----

## KOREANS IN JAPAN

Chong Chun-Ki at Party for Chongnyon Journalists (KCNA, 4 Sep 81).....	104
---	-----

Chongnyon Hosts Banquet on DPRK Anniversary (KCNA, 11 Sep 81).....	106
---	-----

Chongnyon Speaker Praises Kim Chong-il 8 September Meeting (Yi Kye-paek; Pyongyang Domestic Service, 8 Sep 81).....	108
--	-----

### Briefs

Chongnyon Delegation Met	110
Chongnyon Visitors Honored	110
Chongnyon Delegations Arrive	110
Chongnyon Delegation	111

## FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mozambique Magazine Hails Kim Chong-il's Leadership (Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, 17 Sep 81).	112
---	-----

Indian Paper Calls Kim Chong-il Excellent Thinker (Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, 18 Sep 81).	113
---	-----

Malta Seminar Calls Kim Chong-il Benevolent Leader (KCNA, 19 Sep 81).....	114
--	-----

Kim Il-song Receives Greetings From Foreign Leaders (KCNA, 18 Sep 81).....	116
---	-----

'MINJU CHOSON' Criticizes Japan Dietmen's Seoul Visit (KCNA, 20 Sep 81).....	117
---	-----

JSP Dietman's Impressions of DPRK Cited (KCNA, 21 Sep 81).....	119
---	-----

Socialist Media Observe DPRK Founding Day (KCNA, 23 Sep 81).....	120
---	-----

Conservationists Adopt Letter to World (KCNA, 22 Sep 81).....	122
--	-----

Yi Chong-ok Speaks at Banquet in Syria (KCNA, 3 Sep 81).....	124
Yugoslav Article on Korea Cited (KCNA, 23 Sep 81).....	125
'NODONG SINMUN' Scores S. Africa's 'Aggressive' Acts (KCNA, 6 Sep 81).....	127
Finnish Parliamentarians Solidarity Group Visits (KCNA, 8 Sep 81).....	129
Group Arrives Delegation Honored	
KWP Delegation Meets With Guyanese President (KCNA, 5 Sep 81).....	131
Briefs	
KWP Delegation Returns	132
Cuban Delegation	132
Publishers to Italy, Spain	132
Envoy to Austria	132
Condolences to Czech Official	133
Message From SFRY's Kraigher	133
New Iranian Prime Minister	133
Venezuelan Officials Visit	133
Envoy to Bangladesh	133
Outgoing Mongolian Envoy	134
National Day Functions	134
Iranian Council Message	134
Film Shows Held	134
Portuguese Kimilsongism Official	135
GDR Airline Delegation	135
Sierra Leone Chuche Group	135
Nicaraguan Leader's Message	135
Japanese Youth Group	135
Outgoing MPR Ambassador	135
Italian Economic Delegation	136
GDR Airline Delegation	136
New Portuguese Envoy	136
Kim Il-song Bookstore	136
al-Qadhdhafi Reply	136
Indonesian Delegation	137

# BIOGRAPHICS

Appearance Lists for DPRK Personalities.....	138
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## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### DPRK DAILY SCORES CHON'S FOREIGN POLICY

SKG81535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1459 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Sep (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN September 7 printed an article titled "Vicious Enemy of Reunification," branding the traitor Chon Tu-hwan not only as a fascist hangman without an equal but also as a butcher of the nation and a heinous splittist lunatic.

The paper says:

National reunification is the question of putting an end to the foreign domination and interference and completely realising the sovereignty of the Korean nation. Accordingly, anyone who is interested in the reunification should oppose the U.S. troops occupation of South Korea.

But the traitor Chon Tu-hwan is acting quite the contrary. He raved that the U.S. troops are not outside forces, but an "important existence" and their duty is "very heavy," looking up to them as if they were his "eternal guardian."

Early this year he went to the United States and begged for the U.S. troops permanent occupation of South Korea and, when his entreaty was accepted, he kowtowed to his masters, hat in hand, asking them to exercise their influence on South Korea.

As national reunification is the question of eliminating mistrust and confrontation between the North and the South and achieving national unity, its solution requires not anti-communism but alliance with communism and an end to the suppression of the patriotic movement in South Korea for democracy and the reunification.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan, however, wantonly trampled and is trampling underfoot this elementary demand.

The fascist clique indiscriminately arrests, imprisons and penalises anyone, be it a democratic figure, man of the press, intellectual, religionist or student if he calls for democracy and desires reunification.

While spreading a lie about "threat of southward invasion," the Chon Tu-hwan clique cooked up bogus incidents one after another to "prove" them. It repeatedly held such "government"-sponsored functions as "meeting for security," "anti-communist exhibition" fostering mistrust in and confrontation with us among the people and is staging war exercises without letup to incite North-South confrontation in an undisguised way.



The nature of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan as an insane splittist was brought into bolder relief by the fact that he is persisting with increasing eagerness in the "two Koreas" plot, doggedly rejecting our reunification proposal supported by the whole nation and the world.

The splittist manoeuvres of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan became all the more unscrupulous after we advanced the new epochal proposal to reunify the country by means of founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

In an attempt to block the influence of our fair proposal for reunification upon the South Korean people and the world people and gain "support" to his splittist line, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan instructed on launching a fierce "diplomatic war" and, at the same time, sent such underlings as "minister of the unification board" to foreign countries to beg for active support to the "two Koreas" policy. Some time ago, the traitor himself made a foreign junket, peddling the splittist "stage theory," "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" and "cross recognition."

These days the puppet traitor brought forward such ridiculous stuff as "mutual visits" in an attempt to mislead public opinion. However, it is a mere propaganda aimed to veil his splittist nature.

Facts give a clear-cut conclusion that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a fanatic splittist who is not interested at all in the reunification of the nation.

All his speeches for reunification are a lie.

For reunification the traitor Chon Tu-hwan must be got rid of.

CSO: 4120/7

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### CHONDOIST URGES HOLDING CONFERENCE FOR REUNIFICATION

SKD81610 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1544 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Sep (KCNA)--Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party, issued a talk on September 7 on the lapse of one month since the political parties and public organisations in the northern half of the DPRK proposed the convocation of a conference for the promotion of national reunification and published a joint statement on August 6.

In his talk he appealed to the South Korean Chondoists to turn out to the struggle for the convocation of a conference for the promotion of national reunification.

As an effective way to dynamically accelerate the cause of reunification and correctly solve the question of reunification under the present situation, there is no other way than arranging such a nation-wide negotiation for reunification as a conference for the promotion of national reunification, he noted.

Pointing out that it is entirely due to the obstructionist manoeuvres of the Chon Tu-hwan group that our fair proposal for convening the conference has not yet been carried into effect, he continued:

We ardently appeal to all people in South Korea who truly love the country and the nation and desire reunification to decisively break away from the Chon Tu-hwan group and accept our just proposal on convening the conference.

Our Chondoist Chongu Party and the entire Chondoists in the northern half will make every effort to terminate at an early date the tragedy of national division which has been continuing for 36 years and bring earlier the new day of national reunification.

For the early convocation of the conference for the promotion of national reunification we will send our representative at any time to bilateral and multilateral contact between representatives of parties, groupings and various strata and personages at home and abroad and will spare no efforts for its success.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we express our expectation that the Chondoists in South Korea will determinedly turn out in the sacred struggle for the convocation of the conference in firm unity with the people of all walks of life in South Korea to realize the idea of "defence of the country and security of the people."

CSO: 4120/7

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### FOREIGN MEDIA DENOUNCES U.S. FOR SR-71 INCIDENT

SK210341 Pyongyang KCNA In English 0331 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Sep (KCNA)—Foreign papers and magazine denounced the aggressive act of the U.S. imperialists in infiltrating a high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" into the airspace of the DPRK to commit espionage, according to reports.

The Bangladesh paper THE BANGLADESH TIMES September 13 said:

The "incident of missile attack by the North" is a sheer fabrication invented by the U.S. imperialists. They illegally sent a high-speed, high-altitude spy plane "SR-71" into the airspace of Korea for espionage purposes.

The U.S. imperialists must immediately discontinue their intrigues against the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

Another Bangladesh paper DAILY MILLAT September 10 stressed:

The U.S. imperialists infiltrated a high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" into the airspace of the DPRK on August 26 for espionage purposes. Such an espionage act on their part is a vicious challenge to the sovereignty of Korea and a beastly provocation against the Korean people.

It is also a dangerous and reckless act threatening peace and heightening tension in Korea.

The "incident of the North Korean missile attack of the U.S. plane" flying above the open sea faked up by the U.S. imperialists is nothing but a fraud for slandering the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and justifying their new war provocation manoeuvres.

A recent issue of the Kuwait paper KUWAIT TIMES said:

The report of the U.S. Defence Department that a U.S. high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" seemed to have been "attacked by a North Korean missile in the air above the high seas" is questionable from the objective point of view. This is intended to justify the intrusion of the U.S. spy plane into the airspace of Korea and expand the war provocation manoeuvres.

The weekly magazine of the Italian Federation of Trade Unions No 32 in a commentary pointed out that the U.S. imperialists are infiltrating spy planes into the airspace of the DPRK and aggravating the situation there.

A recent issue of the Swiss paper MATIN TRIBUNE said that the U.S. imperialists infiltrated a high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane into the airspace of our country and fabricated the "incident of a missile attack by the North." It ridiculed the United States, saying that it behaves like a mere child.

CSO: 4120/7

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

WFDY URGES ACTION ON UN RESOLUTION ON KOREA

SK081303 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1100 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Sep (KCNA)—The Bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth appealed to its affiliated members and national organisations to take an active part in the international campaign for the implementation of the U.S. resolution which will be waged from September 8 to November 18, the day marking the 6th anniversary of the adoption of the U.N. resolution on Korea. This appeal was made in a recent statement of the WFDY Bureau.

Noting that the United States has evaded the fulfilment of the resolution on Korea adopted at the 30th United Nations General Assembly demanding the dissolution of "the United Nations Command," withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea and the replacement of the Korean armistice agreement with a peace agreement, the statement said:

The WFDY Bureau sternly denounces the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists, their "two Koreas" scheme, arms buildup in South Korea and continued military provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and strongly demands that the U.S. troops unconditionally and immediately withdraw from South Korea taking along all the nuclear weapons and war materiel, that the Korean armistice agreement be replaced with a peace agreement and that all democratic liberties and human rights be guaranteed in South Korea.

We positively support the patriotic struggle of the South Korean youths and people for freedom, democracy and reunification of the country and the just cause of the entire Korean people and youths for ending the division and achieving the country's independent and peaceful reunification on the basis of the new reunification proposal put forward by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

CSO: 4120/7



## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### 'NODONG SINMUN' REVILES CHON POWER SEIZURE

SK-72335 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Sep (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN September 5 printed an article titled "Despicable and Heinous Robber of Power."

Recalling that right after the December 12 army purge coup, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan in an attempt to make it appear as if he had no political ambition, left no means untried, babbling about "non-involvement in politics," "acceleration of the political schedule" and the like, the article says:

His talk about the "non-involvement in politics" and "acceleration of the political schedule" was a trick to gain time for laying his foothold and an intrigue to prepare for a new coup like the May 17 violence.

The robbery of power by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan was a blood-thirsty fascist frenzy for removing the forces standing in the way of his assumption of power.

He brandished a bayonet, proclaiming not only people calling for democracy but also personages obstructive to his usurpation of power an "enemy."

Behind the facade of "political renovation," the traitor Chon Tu-hwan put the label of "old politician" on more than 500 "established politicians" and banned their political activity along with that of Kim Tae-chung, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil. And, not feeling assured with this, he put pressure with a bayonet on Kim Chong-pil and Kim Yong-sam to retire from the political world, arrested Kim Tae-chung on a groundless charge and imposed life imprisonment upon him after harsh tortures.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan not only got rid of leading political rivals but also successively attacked the puppet government and subordinate organs and public and press circles under the name of "purge" and "establishment of discipline," removing tens of thousands of officials and filling their posts with hooligans of the puppet army.

In this way he covered the whole land of South Korea with the blood and dead bodies of people who called for democracy and eliminated all the political rivals. In this political wilderness he called out the "deputies to the national congress for unification," a political corpse, whose activity had been banned by himself and rigged up his "election" as puppet "president" with the bayonet on August 27 last year.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who had a taste of power after seating himself in the puppet presidential chair, wove a new plot for his long-term office.

He malrevised [as received] the "Yusin constitution" and the puppet "presidential election law," extending the term of the puppet president to seven years and trumping up the system of indirect election by an electoral college and thus fabricated his "reelection as puppet president" in February with deception and bayonet.

Indeed, the usurpation of "power" by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a bloody road covered by a beat, not a human being, and a dirty course of crafty schemes and despicable tricks followed by a political robber.

CSO: 4120/7

## **INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS**

### **KSDP VICE-CHAIRMAN ISSUES 'TALK' ON 6 AUGUST STATEMENT**

**SK070352 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 7 Sep 81**

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Sep (KCNA)--Yom Kuk-yol, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party [KSDP], made public a talk on September 6 on the lapse of one month since the political parties and public organisations in the northern half of the republic on August 6 proposed the convocation of a conference for the promotion of national reunification and published a joint statement. In the talk he appealed to all the South Korean political parties, organisations and person-ages of all cricles to turn out as one for the convocation of a conference for the promotion of national reunification.

All the fellow countrymen consider that our proposal for the convocation of a conference for the promotion of national reunification, in view of its content and demand, indicates a most justifiable way of reunification for solving the country's reunification question in conformity with the will and interests of the nation, he declared.

Ones approach to the joint statement is a touchstone clearly showing to the people whether he wants the reunification of the country, or not, he noted, and stressed:

We believe that it is, indeed, a road of patriotism and a correct road of national reunification for our fellow countrymen to support the joint statement and come out for the convocation of a conference for the promotion of national reunification.

The "proposal for mutual visits" and "supplementary proposal" brought forward by traitor Chon Tu-hwan are nothing but a ruse for veiling his splittist colour, raise the price of his dirty body, mislead public opinion at home and abroad and extend the military fascist rule.

Anyone who does not want the split of the nation but wants the reunification of the country should oppose the splitting manoeuvres of the Chon Tu-hwan group and accept without hesitation our just proposal to convene a conference for the promotion of national reunification.

Our Korean Social Democratic Party will make every effort for an early convocation of the conference for the promotion of national reunification in conformity with the desire and expectation of the whole nation.

I express the hope that all the South Korean political parties, organisations and personages of all circles will actively respond to the patriotic proposal of the political parties and public organisations in the northern half of the republic and unanimously rise up in the struggle for the convocation of the conference.

CSO: 4120/7

## **INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS**

### **PRC, BURUNDI GROUPS SUPPORT 6 AUGUST STATEMENT**

**SK042308 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1529 GMT 4 Sep 81**

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Sep (KCNA)—Chinese and Burundi social organisations sent solidarity telegrams to their Korean counterparts in support of the August 6 joint statement of the political parties and social organisations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on convening a conference for the promotion of national reunification.

In its telegram to the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions notes that the August 6 joint statement of the political parties and social organisations is another constructive initiative for the reunification of Korea.

The telegram says:

The All-China Federation of Trade Unions and the entire Chinese people consistently support the correct policies and reasonable propositions advanced by the Workers' Party of Korea and the government and social organisations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to reunify the country independently and peacefully and strongly denounce the Chon Tu-hwan clique of South Korea for persisting in the "two Koreas" plot.

Juvenal Madrisa, chairman of the Burundi Committee for Supporting Korean Reunification and general secretary of the African Regional Committee for the Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People, in a telegram to the Korean Committee for Solidarity With the World People, warmly supports the proposal for the convocation of the conference for the promotion of national reunification and hopes that all the progressive people of South Korea will accept it without hesitation in defiance of the manoeuvres of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique.

The telegram says that the conference will give fresh life to the world-wide movements for supporting the reunification of Korea.

CSO: 4120/7



## **INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS**

### **FOREIGN MEDIA REPORT ON SR-71 INCIDENT**

SKD42325 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1524 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Sep (KCNA)--Foreign mass media reported about the wanton infiltration of a U.S. spy plane into the airspace of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, according to reports.

IZVESTIYA August 29 denounced the intrusion under the title "Outrageous Violation."

CETEKA reported that a U.S. spy plane "SR-71" intruded into the airspace of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea on August 26, crudely infringing upon its sovereignty.

This espionage act, the report noted, is a link in the chain of imperialist machinations to aggravate tension and provoke another war on the Korean peninsula.

TOKYO SHIMBUN, YOMIURI SHIMBUN and MAINICHI SHIMBUN reported it under the titles "Stop Dangerous Provocation; Missile Incident. North Korean Paper Warns the United States," "Shock Remedy to Japan for Siphoning out aid to South Korea. Missile Incident. North Korean Paper Comments on It" and "North Korea Again Denies Missile Launching, Organ of Workers Party."

On August 31 Japanese evening papers conveyed the commentators article of NODONG SINMUN under the title "Fabrication Will Bring About Nothing," cabled by their correspondents from Pyongyang.

AP and AFP also reported the commentators article of NODONG SINMUN.

The Australian radio aired the report of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY denouncing the United States for infiltrating its high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane again into the airspace of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea to commit an espionage act.

CSO: 4120/7

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### 'VRPR' SCORES CHON'S CALL FOR STRENGTHENED DEFENSE

SK050748 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Traitor Chon Tu-hwan delivered a speech on 4 September at the commencement ceremony for the 18th class of the 3d military academy. He babbled that all efforts should be directed toward having an overwhelming superiority of strength over the North, once again trumpeting about a fictitious threat of an invasion from the North.

This is an absurd remark revealing the traitor's desire to incite antagonism between the North and South, nurture strength and achieve the nation's reunification by defeating the communists.

The threat of an invasion talked about by traitor Chon Tu-hwan has never existed. Moreover, he tried to give credence to this fictitious threat of an invasion by mentioning such fabricated incidents as the North's firing of a missile at a U.S. Air Force reconnaissance aircraft and the North's incursion into airspace over Paengnyong Island. This is absurd.

As is widely known to the world, the allegation that the North fired a missile at a U.S. aircraft is a calculated and deliberate fraud by the U.S. imperialists to conceal their intrusion into the North's airspace in an act of espionage, to justify their policy of aggression and war and to make an excuse for their efforts to provoke a war on the Korean peninsula.

Nevertheless, traitor Chon Tu-hwan made a fuss about the so-called threat of an invasion from the North by citing such incidents as the North's firing of a missile and the North's intrusion into airspace over Paengnyon Island--chiming in with the U.S. imperialists. This is a foolish attempt to strain the situation on the Korean peninsula and kick off an atmosphere of war to divert the people's attention.

The danger on the Korean peninsula does not come from the North. It is a threat of a northward invasion created by the reckless war schemes of the U.S. aggressors and their stooge, the Chon Tu-hwan clique. As you know, babbling about the North's military superiority and citing the fictitious threat of an invasion from the North, the U.S. imperialists have been bringing into South Korea an assortment of aggressive armaments, including sophisticated F-16 fighters, and have been conducting war

exercises with the Chon Tu-hwan clique which simulate a northward invasion. This has inevitably strained the situation on the Korean peninsula so much so that a war could flare up at any time.

This notwithstanding, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, like a thief crying: "Stop thief!" made a fuss about the threat of an invasion from the North. This is intolerable.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's talk about superiority and strength is part of his scheme to incite the people to antagonism and confrontation between the North and South to thwart their aspirations for reunification and democracy. It is a foolish attempt to speed up preparations for a war on the Korean peninsula and to realize his ambition for reuniting the country by defeating the communists.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan should stop such useless exercises and step down from power--as is unanimously demanded by the people. Our people will not forgive his anti-national, antipopular and antidemocratic criminal acts. They will wage a more vigorous struggle to eliminate him and achieve social democracy and national reunification.

CSO: 4120/7

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### 'MINJU CHOSON' CRITICIZES F-16 DEPLOYMENT IN KOREA

SK190500 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0439 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Sep (KCNA)—MINJU CHOSON today prints a signed commentary titled "Criminal Act Increasing Danger of War" lashing at the U.S. imperialists introduction of 8 "F-16" fighter-bombers into South Korea.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists advertised the deployment of these fighter-bombers in South Korea as a "drastic improvement of the defence posture," the commentary says: This is an unpardonable criminal act aimed to further aggravate tension in the Korean peninsula and threaten and blackmail us with "strength."

The deployment of fighter-bombers capable of delivering nuclear weapons shows that the U.S. imperialists, attaching great importance to the Korean peninsula in their aggressive global strategy, scheme to unleash without hesitation even a new nuclear war in this part for realising their wild ambition.

The recent introduction of fighter-bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons is one more clear proof of the vicious scheme of the U.S. imperialists to start a nuclear war in Korea.

This time, too, they did not forget to bring forward the refuted "incident of missile attack" to sling mud at us and paint the deployment of "F-16" fighter-bombers in South Korea as one for "peace," "defence" and "security."

"Peace" and "security" on the lips of the U.S. imperialists are a slogan of war for seeking a test of "strength." This only shows how shameless they are.

The commentary stresses: Our people are closely watching the belligerent maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists against us and will not tolerate or overlook them.

The U.S. imperialists must renounce the anachronistic policy of "strength" and withdraw from South Korea, taking along all their armed forces of aggression and destructive weapons.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique staged a burlesque of welcoming the arrival of "F-16" fighter-bombers to fully reveal its dirty colours as a gang of never-to-be-condoned war-maniacs and traitors trying to impose the scourge of another war upon the fellow countrymen. The Chon Tu-hwan clique is bound to meet a stern judgment of history and the people for the treacherous acts it is committing, clinging to the sleeves of the outside forces.

CSO: 4120/7

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### DPRK DAILY SCORES CHON'S THREAT TO STUDENTS

SK111513 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Sep (KCNA)--The South Korean puppet minister of education in his "interview" with the Seoul University Paper on September 7 shamelessly ranted that "control by force by the government" would be "justified for the realization of justice" and went so far as to threaten that if students "oppose power," the "government" would take "strong sanctions" including police "involvement," according to a report, earlier, at a so-called "meeting of university presidents and college rectors" he croaked that "no form of campus disturbances would be tolerated in the future."

In this connection MINJU CHOSON September 10 in a commentary says that students burning with a sense of justice are rising in struggle against the fascist rule of the Chon Tu-hwan clique because they cannot reconcile themselves to the present dark reality of South Korea.

The righteous action of students worthy of the praise of the whole nation can never be a "campus disturbance" or subjected to "sanctions," remarks the author of the commentary.

This notwithstanding, the commentary notes, they cracked down on the righteous struggle of students and made gangster-like utterances. This vividly shows that the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is a gang of vicious stranglers of the campus and heinous fascist thugs, it observes, and says:

The Chon Tu-hwan clique tries to prevent the struggle of students and take the edge off the movement for democracy, but this is a foolish attempt.

No fascist suppression will be a way out for the Chon Tu-hwan clique.

CSO: 4120/7



## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### DPRK CONSERVATIONISTS SEND LETTER TO SOUTH

SK220926 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Sep (KCNA)—A letter to the South Korean enthusiasts in nature protection was adopted at the second congress of the Korean Natural Conservation Union held in Pyongyang. The letter says:

Nature protection in the northern half of the republic has become a work for man, a most precious and powerful being in the world, and for the masses of the working people, the master of the country.

But, South Korea, linked with the North by the same vein, has been turned into a barren land, a land of calamities unfit for the life of any living thing.

Nature of South Korea can never be protected as long as the U.S. imperialists make a desperate bid to keep hold on South Korea permanently as their military base for aggression and gangster Chon Tu-hwan, the traitor for all ages who sells off the country and nation, fawning upon them, struts about.

The land and natural resources of our fatherland are a common wealth of our nation and are valuable assets for the development and grandeur of the country.

Lording it over in South Korea for a long period tantamount to the period of the Japanese imperialists occupation, the U.S. imperialists are taking away our resources and destroying our nature at random by their war exercises.

We cannot look on with folded arms at the danger that has befallen our nation and the rivers and mountains of our fatherland due to the criminal war racket and nuclear stockpile of the U.S. imperialists.

You must never allow our nature to be placed on the altar of war for the interests of the aggressors.

The military fascist clique of traitor Chon Tu-hwan has reduced the South Korean economy to a colonial dependent economy, clinging to the sleeves of foreign forces, to gratify its dirty greed for power, remaining indifferent to the destiny of the country and the nation. As a result, South Korea today has turned into a depot of foreign pollution industries and pollution directly threatens the lives of the people, now past the earlier stages of environmental contamination.

Looking straight into this hard fact, you should roundly expose and condemn before all the patriotic people of the South the treacheries of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the military gangster, who talks about a "welfare society" after defiling our beautiful land of silk embroidery and depriving you even of the elementary vital right of humanity to breathe clean air and drink clean water, and rise up daringly, shoulder to shoulder with each other, to knock down this gangster and achieve the democracy of society for defense of our land.

The letter further says:

It is the real way of regaining nature of the country and truly defending it to force the U.S. imperialist aggressors to get out of our territory, sweep away the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, their stooge, and realize the independent reunification of the country.

The reunification of the country—it is the urgent greatest task of the nation which brooks no further delay.

Before accomplishing the cause of national reunification, no enthusiast in nature protection with national conscience can say that he fulfilled his duty to the fellow countrymen and the country.

To frustrate the "two Koreas" scheme of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique and reunify the country by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo—this is the road on which our entire fellow countrymen can fulfill their duty to the fatherland and the nation and the glorious road of patriotism on which you can give full scope to your resourcefulness and talent in regaining the lost nature of South Korea and building beautifully again the destroyed and overrun land of the South.

Let us establish the DCRK through the great unity of the nation, transcending the differences in ideology and system and in religion, so that we all may live together and bring beautiful flowers into bloom all over the country.

CSO: 4120/7

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### CPRF DENOUNCES FLESH TRAFFICKING IN SOUTH

SK021042 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, (KCNA)--The secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] issued information No 203 in connection with the fact that the disgraceful flesh traffic of selling off women to unlicensed houses of prostitution is widely prevalent in South Korea these days.

It was reported in mid-August that three girls residing in Tobong District, Seoul, who came to an employment office after seeing an employment advertisement, were sold to an unlicensed house of prostitution for 150,000 won in South Korean currency, the information notes, and says:

Such flesh traffic was openly committed against scores of girls in Seoul alone from the end of July to early August.

Pointing out that the flesh traffic is all the prevalent in South Korea after the traitor Chon Tu-hwan seized power, it continued:

The Chon Tu-hwan clique not only bartered away South Korea wholly to foreign imperialists as their colony and military base, but also set up Kisaeng girl sightseeing centres for foreigners, forcing girls to sell their chastity.

At present there are more than 4,000 Kisaeng girls in Cheju Island alone, and at sightseeing centres, tourist hotels and pleasure resorts hundreds of thousands of girls are forced to gratify lewd foreigners carnal desire.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan's talk about "social purification" and "eradication of corruption" is a sheer lie to veil his true colour as the chieftain of injustice and corruption and ringleader of immorality and mislead public opinion.

CSO: 4120/7

**INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS**

**'MINJU CHOSON' RAPS CHON CLIQUE WAR EXERCISES**

SK200859 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0847 GMT 20 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Sep (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON on September 20 carries a signed commentary headlined "Reckless War Din" denouncing the frantic war exercise codenamed "81-Jsangyong" held by the Chon Tu-hwan clique with the mobilization of a large number of young and middle-aged people. The commentary says:

The reckless war exercise of the puppets is an intolerance criminal act for training the South Korean young and middle-aged people in preparation to drive them out to a fratricidal war.

Noting that the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique tries to justify its war moves by inventing the deceptive pretext "forestalling attack of the North" for propaganda, the commentary stresses:

The "forestalling attack of the North" clamoured about by the puppets is a belligerent slogan designed to justify their war moves and incite North-South confrontation. It only reveals their shameless and bellicose nature.

We are closely watching the war manoeuvres stepped up by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique against the northern half of the DPRK at the wirepulling of the U.S. imperialists.

The puppet clique must not miscalculate our sincere efforts for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification but ponder over the consequence to be entailed by their indiscreet war manoeuvres.

CSO: 4120/7

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

**DANES PROTEST S.KOREAN MINISTER**—Pyongyang, 5 Sep (KCNA)—The South Korean puppet prime minister's visit was vehemently denounced in Denmark, according to a report. A demonstration was staged in front of a hotel in Copenhagen in protest against the South Korean puppet prime minister's visit to Denmark. Twenty political organizations of Denmark announced that they would demonstrate simultaneously to protest against his visit. Almost all the Danish newspapers ignored or denounced his tour and castigated the brutalities of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique. The August 29 issue of the paper LAND OG FOLK carried a commentary exposing the usurpation of power, the brutal suppression of the people and the new war provocation manoeuvres committed by the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists. It stressed that the puppet prime minister cannot escape the responsibility for the criminal brutalities in South Korea. The Danish prime minister declined an invitation to visit Seoul in the near future, said a foreign press report from Copenhagen. [Text] [SK050417 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 5 Sep 81]

**ALLEGED U.S. DEPLOYMENT MISSILES**—Pyongyang, 4 Sep (KCNA)—The paper of the German Democratic Republic BERLINER ZEITUNG August 25 denounced the U.S. imperialists scheme to introduce new weapons into South Korea, according to a report from Berlin. Pointing out that the United States plans to deploy medium-range "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles equipped with nuclear warheads in South Korea, the paper bitterly denounced this. It said: South Korea has long played a special role in the strategic plan of the U.S. Defence Department. South Korea, within the sphere of influence of Washington, has turned into a U.S. base packed with arms to overflowing. U.S. troops over 40,000 strong armed with atomic weapons have turned this region of the world into an area of constant tension. Noting that the number of the U.S. troops present in South Korea is on the increase, the paper said: Washington grants to the Seoul "regime" an unrestricted right to maintain the shameful political system in South Korea in accordance with the U.S. global strategy of confrontation. [Text] [SK041607 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 4 Sep 81]

**NOVELIST TORTURED BY 'FASCIST CLIQUE'**—Pyongyang, 4 Sep (KCNA)—A recent issue of the Korean paper NEW KOREA TIMES published in Canada exposed the South Korean fascist hangmen's brutal torture of the author of a novel serialized in the South Korean paper CHUNGANG ILBO in Seoul. According to the paper NEW KOREA TIMES, the author Han Chu-son was arrested by the puppet investigation authorities for his novel dealing with the miserable life of miners, which was serially published in



CHUNGANG ILBO. After his arrest, he was put to a brutal electric torture. Blood flowed out from his eyes owing to the bestial torture of sending electric current to his heels and neck. The fascist clique arrested six colleagues of the writer and harshly tortured them. Two staff members of CHUNGANG ILBO were also arrested and tortured. [Text] [SK041203 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0820 GMT 4 Sep 81]

SOVIET'S SCORE U.S. F-16 DEPLOYMENT--Pyongyang, 19 Sep (KCNA)--The Soviet paper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA September 16 carried an article under the headline "Presence Strengthened," according to a report. It says: A formation of 8 "F-16" fighter-bombers of the United States arrived at a U.S. airbase in Kunsan, one of numerous strongpoints of the U.S. Defense Department in South Korea. Washington is strengthening its military presence in the southern half of the Korean peninsula for the purpose of executing its policy of extremely heightening the tension in Asia and the Far East. According to Wickham, commander of the U.S.-South Korea Combined Forces, the number of U.S. occupationist troops in South Korea, more than 40,000 at present, will be increased by 1,000 this year. The U.S. Air Force units in South Korea are supplemented by a large unit of "A-10" close support planes. It was decided to allot 1,000 million dollars as expenses for the maintenance of the U.S. troops in South Korea in 1982-83. It is not an exception that a plan for deploying neutron bombs in South Korea is being worked out at the U.S. Defense Department. The U.S. military "aid" to the dictator Chon Tu-hwan this year will be double the figure of last year. Another Soviet paper IZVESTIA carried an article headlined "Additional Fodder to the Dictators" on September 15, exposing the deployment of "F-16" fighter-bombers of the United States in South Korea. TASS reported this deployment on September 14. [Text] [SK190430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0424 GMT 19 Sep 81]

DISSIDENT'S WIFE COMMITS SUICIDE--Pyongyang, 18 Sep (KCNA)--An Po-hyong, wife of Hwang Hyon-song who is in prison, sentenced to a prison term of 20 years on charges of involvement in the bogus "case of the Peoples Revolutionary Party," destroyed herself as an expression of resistance against the South Korean fascist cliques brutal torture and inhuman persecution of her husband, according to the September 10 issue of SINHAN MINBO, a newspaper of Korean residents in the United States. Fearful of the disclosure of its crime, the South Korean fascist clique kept in the dark this suicide which took place at the end of July. [Text] [SK180436 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 18 Sep 81]

'FRANTIC WAR EXERCISE' STAGED--Pyongyang, 17 Sep (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique are staging a frantic war exercise in North and South Kyongsang provinces from September 15 with the mobilization of young and middle-aged people forcibly enlisted in the "homeland defence reserve forces," according to a report. The war exercise codenamed "81-Ssangyong" will reportedly continue for a week. This is part of the war manoeuvres systematically stepped up by the fascist clique to use more manpower resources for an anti-national war. In mid-July the Chon Tu-hwan military backguards staged an "emergency mobilization training" of the "homeland defence reserve forces" in the area of South Korean Kangwon Province to "examine" the "time needed for mobilization" and "capacity for forming units." [Text] [SK171058 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 17 Sep 81]

CSO: 4120/7

## S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### FORMER PRESIDENT YUN'S COMMENT ON KOREAN-JAPANESE RELATIONS REPORTED

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 10 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Reporter Chu Ton-sik: "Former President Yun Speaks In Sickbed."]

[Text] Former President YUN Po-son would not like to talk at first because, he said, he is not only in an advanced age of 86, but also in no position to elaborately mention realistic issues. When this reporter explained that the topic concerned Japan, he began to reveal his views clearly.

"According to recent newspaper reports, the question of Japan such as regarding Korea-Japan cooperation and the Korea-Japan ministerial conference have been highlighted greatly. Unfortunately, we have asked for a Japanese loan. What we must never forget in dealing with the Japanese is that we must keep up our fair and square posture, whether we can borrow money or grain from Japan, and that there is no reason for us to bow our heads and beg it before Japan. The biggest mistake committed by the former regime was related just to this point. It had only abetted the Japanese narrowmindedness and superiority complex."

He has been hospitalized at Rm 12116 of the SNU Annex Hospital for treatment of his hip hurt by a shock. Because of his age and physical weakness of a patient, he spoke in a feeble voice. But details of his logic were full of vigor.

"Let's study the matter historically. In old times, Koreans had transferred culture to the Japanese and had not hesitated to guide and teach them. Japan, on the other hand, had been engrossed in pirating and plundering in the southern coasts of Korea. Their brutal acts perpetrated during the Hideyoshi invasion and their atrocities in the 36 years of Japanese rule still remain vividly in history, don't they? In Suwon, they had confined all residents of a village in a church and set fire on it to kill them. Their economic interests and their discrimination against Koreans--all these cannot be easily compensated for with politics or with money alone.

"Had Japan repented on all such brutal acts in Korea, it is its moral duty to endeavor to cooperate with Korea as a good neighbor. Has Japan, indeed, shown such a posture yet? They do not want Korea to be prosperous economically and to live independently without depending on others. Nor do they want Korea to nourish its own strength and safeguard our own national land by ourselves.

"Neither do they hope in their hearts for an early end to Korea's tragedy--the division of our land. Their intention is to seek suitable profit both from the south and from the north. No one in the world can say that this is an act of a good neighbor. They have yet to discard their complex of governing others. We should practice our diplomacy fairly and squarely, whether we can borrow \$6 billion or not even a penny from Japan.

"Taking this opportunity, we should clear away our mistakes in dealing with the Japanese to date. And the Japanese should clear all mistakes and wrong-doings they themselves committed since the Annexation of Korea for starting new relations. The new relationship between our two nations must begin with such a mental posture. In this respect, our government's relationship with Japan can provide a good chance and can be so much of a significant meaning to our people.

"The Japanese still have great barriers erected against the schooling and employment of Koreans residing in their country. Even so, Japan has been saying this and that about Korea, in the name of humanitarianism and democracy. We often feel that they are such brazen and double-faced ones."

At the time of the normalization of diplomatic relations between Korea and Japan, YUN had stood in the van of opposing it. He even resigned from his parliamentarianship and created the former New Korea Party, once a super-hardline opposition party.

"Japan seems to say that it is difficult to provide economic cooperation for security of Korea, but for the Korean people's livelihood. What is security to us who are engaged in the life-or-death struggle against the Communist regime in the north? What is the people's livelihood to us? Both are just for our survival.

"Security and livelihood are not only inseparable, but to us a people's livelihood devoid of security does not make sense at all. It is just a Japanese trick employed to shelve the security issue of Korea so as not to displease the Soviet Union, the PRC, and north Korea. But is the Soviet Union or the PRC that foolish? Would they be goaded if Japan's loan were for security or would they welcome it if the cooperation were for the Korean livelihood? Preposterous. It is now time for Japan to be honest and restore its position as Korea's good neighbor.

"It is also the time for us to establish our own stance firmly. We are now indebted with a sizable amount of foreign debts; and the people experience hardships because of inflation. Even so, we must not place any great expectation on what is called Japan's economic cooperation. It will be all right if that economic cooperation can be realized fairly and squarely. But otherwise, we must tide ourselves over economic difficulties by tightening up our belts with a firm determination."

CSO: 4108/164

## S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### FAR-REACHING TAX REFORMS PROPOSED

SK190040 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] The government has worked out far-reaching tax reforms, unprecedented in recent years, in order to achieve the sought-after "second economic takeoff" in the 1980s.

Under the proposed tax reform measure, direct tax credits will be replaced by indirect tax benefits to help companies and firms improve their financial abilities enough to stand on their own feet.

The government will introduce a minimum tax system designed to collect at least some taxes from companies which otherwise avoid income taxes by using "preferences" in the form of tax-free income or very large deductions.

The other main feature of the new tax package is an alleviation of income tax burdens on wage earners, especially in middle and low income brackets.

The government has also proposed a drop in inheritance tax rates to help prevent possible tax evasion.

The proposals were disclosed yesterday when Finance Minister Yi Song-yun announced draft amendments to the tax-related laws. The drafts are scheduled to go to the National Assembly for approval.

The nine laws concern tax exemption and reduction control, income taxes, corporation taxes, special excise taxes, inheritance taxes, telephone taxes, defense taxes, basic national taxes and tax accountants.

Apart from these, a new education tax law will be sent to the assembly. Minister Yi said a revision to the value-added tax law was under serious consideration.

Announcing the proposed amendments, Yi said, "Next year will be the first year of the Fifth Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan. We are required to prepare ourselves without failure for the goal of the second economic leap forward.

"Therefore, the tax system should be improved and developed to meet the new era's demands."



Yi went on to stress that the government would establish a fair and reasonable tax burden level and help the people keep the level under the prime policy of realizing a just society.

According to the draft revision to the tax exemption and reduction control law, the number of important industrial classifications now under strong tax shelters will be reduced to six from the present 10. The six surviving categories of industries will be electronics, machinery, iron and steel, aviation, shipbuilding and naptha cracking.

Excluded from the list of great tax beneficiaries will be the power development, chemical fertilizer, nonferrous metal refining and pollution-controlling materials industries.

However, the government will cancel the system under which the 10 strategic industries enjoy direct tax cuts including 100-percent corporation tax exemption.

Under the planned shift of policy, business interests engaging in the six industries will get tax relief through indirect taxation.

By the indirect method the companies will get special tax favors in the form of 100-percent accelerated depreciation as in the past.

In addition, they will be allowed to deduct as business expenses the amounts of money in the new form of tax-free reserves for investment.

They will also receive tax benefits equivalent to 15 percent of their fixed asset value in three years.

In proposing the introduction of the minimum tax system, the ministry emphasized that all businessmen should bear the least tax burden with national agreement on the idea that all income earners are fairly taxed and are required to pay taxes.

Under the system, all corporations must take a minimum 5 percent tax rate burden plus the defense surtax.

Especially, 81 government-invested corporations and special banking institutions including the Bank of Korea and the Pohang Iron and Steel Co. (POSCO) will be placed in the category of companies paying the 5-percent tax rate.

Getting similar or relatively small tax benefits will be industries engaging in overseas construction, industrial plant exports, overseas harbor engineering and other projects in foreign countries.

They will get a 30 percent high-speed depreciation rate on all equipment used overseas and will be permitted to establish tax-free reserves.

Ocean-going projects will receive tax reductions including a 100 percent accelerated depreciation rate and tax-free reserves.



However, penalty taxes will be imposed on tax beneficiaries who divert tax reductions outside their companies.

The aim of the penalty tax system is to have the tax credit receivers plough back their tax reductions into their businesses.

The readjustment of tax exemption and reduction will have the same effect as collecting 26 percent of last year's total tax tally of 413.7 billion won, the ministry said.

Some 200 billion won more in direct taxes will be collected after 1983, according to ministry estimates.

CSO: 4120/8

## S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### COMPOSITION OF BUREAUCRATIC ELITE ANALYZED

Seoul WOLGAN CHOSON in Korean Apr 81 pp 88-95

[Article by No Chong-hyon, professor of public administration, College of Public Administration, Yonsei University: "Mobility of the Bureaucratic Elite"]

[Excerpt] Forward

The author thought he should, to some extent, treat mobility between organizations and between jobs while dealing with the regional and social mobility of the bureaucratic elite in the Republic of Korea when these given themes differ.

Background on the Origins of the Bureaucratic Elite of the Republic of Korea

The author investigated the origins and value systems of high-level public officials of the Republic of Korea in 1979.

The author wished to point out beforehand that this article was written with considerable reference to "The Modernization of the Republic of Korea and the Bureaucratic Elite" which comprised a chapter of his book Essays on the Modernization of the Republic of Korea. Pointing out that precise details are included in the work just mentioned, the author decided here to just introduce several salient points.

#### (1) Family Background

When we look at the family backgrounds and the areas of origin of the bureaucratic elite of the Republic of Korea, there are great contrasts with other countries such as the United States, and it appears that there are many differences in these features today when compared with the early period of the founding of the Republic, just after liberation and even up to the fifties.

First of all, in the early period of the founding of the Republic, just after liberation, most of our nation's high-level bureaucrats originated in the Seoul area, followed by those who came from North Korea. This seems to have been due to the influence of the social structure which formed under Japanese colonial rule, as well as to that of the educational background possessed by public officials--even those in subordinate positions--at the beginning of the Republic. In addition, this is also felt to be due to the educated manpower which came south from North Korea and obtained positions in Seoul.

However, we see great differences in the mobility of public officials starting in 1960 when the processes of urbanization and industrialization of the Republic of Korea started in earnest.

When we look at the family background of the high-level public officials of South Korea, we see that the public officials who responded that their fathers had experience in public positions amounted to 18.4 percent of those surveyed by the author in 1979.

As to their fathers' present occupations (in cases where the fathers were deceased, principal occupation when living), they were in the following order: farming was first with 20.1 percent; commerce 12.6 percent; public officials next at 8.0 percent. However, 36.8 percent of all the respondents did not reveal their fathers' occupations and we cannot determine their precise reasons, but if we consider that the majority of these may have been farming, we reach the conclusion that the absolute majority of our nation's high-level public officials probably come from a family which was involved in farming.

When we look at the cases of Great Britain, France or the United States, the backgrounds of origin of our nation's bureaucratic elite are conspicuously different.

In the case of Great Britain, the occupations of the fathers of high-level public officials amounted to 46 percent common professionals and administrators, but 67 percent were those involved in higher professional and administrative positions. When we look at the family backgrounds of students who were enrolled in the ENA (Ecole National d'Administration)--the national administrative graduate school which is the training organ for high-level French public officials--in 1953, 17 out of 53 were the offspring of administrative bureaucrats and all of the 17 were high-level public officials. In addition, 6 were the progeny of artists, 3 were the children of entrepreneurs, 11 were the offspring of managers, and 10 were the children of independent professionals; only 1 was the child of a lower level laborer or worker and just 2 were the children of those involved in farming. There were only two children of proprietors of real estate, and only one who was the child of a person involved in a technical field. In 1969, there were 25 persons (among them 18 children of high-level public officials) out of 62 who were the children of administrative bureaucrats, 15 who were the offspring of independent professionals, and 6 each who were the children of entrepreneurs, technicians and commercial laborers, and there were 3 children of artists and 1 child of a farmer.

When we compare the professions of the fathers of British and French high-level public officials with those of our country, there is an extremely noticeable difference that, on the one hand, most of the British and French high-level public officials are the progeny of high-level professionals, administrators, or high-level public officials, while, on the other hand, in our country they are most often the offspring of farmers.

The advancement of the children of farmers and merchants into many high public offices can be said to be a better state than the advanced countries of Europe and America in respect to social mobility, particularly upward mobility, in terms of representative bureaucracy. However, a society of high-level public officials derived from the working class possesses the shortcoming of being readily lacking in stable continuity and being weak in the formation of social background.

## (2) Regional Background

The majority of our country's high-level public officials were born in farming areas and, after spending their childhoods there, passed the latter half of their teens in medium and small cities or in major cities. In other words, they received their primary school educations in farming areas, their middle school educations in medium and small cities or major cities, and then received their college training in major cities. Such facts can readily be learned if we look carefully at the regional birth backgrounds, breaking them down into birth regions and their patterns.

Kyongsang Province, including Pusan, has the most with 31.6 percent, Cholla and Cheju Provinces next with 17.2 percent, Ch'ungch'ong Province with 16.1 percent, Kyonggi and Kangwon Provinces with 13.2 percent, Seoul and North Korea with 6.3 percent, overseas with 3.4 percent and 5.7 percent with no response.

### Birth Places of High-Level Public Officials

Place of Birth	Individuals	Percentage
Seoul	11	6.3
Kyongi/Kangwon	23	13.2
Ch'ungch'ong	28	16.1
Cholla/Cheju	30	17.2
Pusan/Kyongsang	55	31.6
North Korea	11	6.3
Overseas	6	3.4
No Response	10	5.7
Total	174	100.0

If we look at the birthplace as a pattern of regions, cities with populations over 1 million, i.e. Seoul, Pusan, and major cities abroad, represent 11.5 percent; cities with less than 1 million are 13.2 percent; areas of county size and smaller are 67.8 percent; and no responses were 7.5 percent; and, to reiterate, these county size areas are overwhelmingly agricultural.

When we compare this with Great Britain and France, we can ascertain that origins in major cities are markedly fewer compared to both Britain and France. As for the high-level public officials of Great Britain, those born in London District (London and South East) amount to 41 percent, the Midland District (rest of South and Midland) 14 percent, the Scotland North District (North) 7.4 percent, the Scotland District (Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland) 13 percent, overseas 8 percent; the London District is the area of most births. In the case of France, when we look at the elements of the ENA, in 1959 71.4 percent of the aspirants for the ENA were born in Paris and 84.9 percent of those admitted were born in Paris. In 1969, because 72.2 percent of the aspirants and 91.4 percent of those admitted were born in Paris, Paris is the most predominant source and its ratio shows an upward tendency.

However, as to the region in which they grew up in the latter part of their teens, Pusan/Kyongsang Province constitutes 30.5 percent; Seoul 14.1 percent; Cholla and Cheju 16.1 percent; Ch'ungch'ong 12.6 percent; Kyonggi and Kangwon 9.8 percent;



North Korea 4.6 percent; overseas 1.1 percent; and no response 1.1 percent. Compared to the areas of birth, Seoul, on the one hand, increased 17.2 percent, while on the other hand, in the case of the other areas, they each diminished somewhat.

Region of Residence: Late Teens

Place	Individuals	Percentage
Seoul	42	24.1
Kyongi/Kangwon	17	9.8
Ch'ungch'ong	22	12.5
Cholla/Cheju	28	16.1
Pusan/Kyongsang	53	30.5
North Korea	8	4.6
Overseas	2	1.1
No Response	2	1.1
Total	174	100.0

Also, in the pattern of area of growing up in the latter half of the teens, with the areas of major cities of over 1 million at 32.8 percent, city areas of less than 1 million population at 42.5 percent county areas at 22.4 percent, and no response at 2.3 percent, compared to the pattern of area of birth, the medium and small city areas and the major cities showed the very greatest increase and the county areas showed a marked decrease.

The magnitude of this change demonstrated an even more prominent rise in the areas of growing up in the first half of the twenties. The area of growing up in the first half of the twenties was highest for Seoul with 63.2 percent, followed by Pusan/Kyongsang Province 17.8 percent, Cholla and Cheju Provinces 5.7 percent, Ch'ungch'ong, Kyonggi and Kangwon 4.6 percent each, overseas 1.1 percent, North Korea .6 percent, and no response 2.3 percent.

Region of Residence: Early Twenties

Place	Individuals	Percentage
Seoul	110	63.2
Kyonggi/Kangwon	8	4.6
Ch'ungch'ong	8	4.6
Cholla/Cheju	10	5.7
Pusan/Kyongsang	31	17.8
North Korea	1	.6
Overseas	2	1.1
No Response	4	2.3
Total	174	100.0

When we look at these as regional patterns, on one hand we see a considerable increase of 71.8 percent for major cities of over 1 million population, while on the other hand, a large decrease in other city areas of 19.0 percent, and in all other county areas, medium and small cities, and farming villages of 7.5 percent.



The results of the author's survey as to what sort of organization was desired as a work place were: if not in policy formulating agencies or economic agencies higher than their own, then they would wish to work in government agencies which are organs of power or in government agencies with the potential for their own duties to permit them to exercise influence directly over people.

If we look at this in a bit greater detail, the organizations in which the bureaucratic elite of the Republic of Korea desire to work are, in order, the Blue House, most desirable with 20.1 percent; next, the Ministry of Home Affairs, Headquarters, 12.1 percent; the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Commerce and Industry; Ministry of Finance; and then the Economic Planning Board.

When we look at this, we can understand that in the period of the founding of the Republic, at a time when the top priorities were political doctrine and establishment of structure, that the Ministry of Home Affairs would have been the most desirable organization in which to work, and that after that, economic agencies which took the lead in economic development would have held the highest order of priority for the young, successful applicants in the civil service examinations. However, even just up to 1979 when this author conducted his survey, because of the gradual growth of the influence of the Blue House at the end of the Fourth Republic, it is not clear whether this tendency of the bureaucratic elite to desire connection with the center of power might not be a product of our times.

Even beyond this, we can cite mobility from central agency offices to the provinces or from the provinces to the center as mobility between organizations, or we can also consider mobility between job groups, too. However, in our country such things as going from national level official to regional level official or a regional official becoming a national official are still in the realm of exchanges, and, in actuality, not very frequent. But in special cases, such as the Ministry of Home Affairs, instances of national public officials going from Headquarters to Province Office, or as mayors and county magistrates, are common occurrences. However, while it may appear that they are being dispatched somewhere as national officials, such movement is never in the form of a national official to a regional official in order to research work in that area.

The mobility of public officials can be thought of as mobility from lower sections to higher sections, and as such the majority of cases are upward mobility within agencies of an organization rather than mobility between organizations. Instances of upward mobility through promotion are the major trend. Even up to recent times, cases of upward mobility through promotion are the absolute majority. However, coming to the present, for high-level public officials, particularly in the case of Level 3B, new acceptances through examination are becoming very numerous compared to previous numbers and, moreover, because 100 or so military company-grade officers or first-level command-grade officers are being newly accepted as administrative officials [Level 3B] every year, instances of Level 4 public officials becoming administrative officers, that is to say cases of upward mobility within organizations, are gradually diminishing.

#### Mobility Between Occupations

As has already been stated, there are few examples of mobility between occupations in our country. Especially, instances of men of ability in private enterprise

### (3) Educational Background

The majority of the high-level public officials of the Republic of Korea received a high school education and there were many who studied in the area of social sciences in colleges which were located mainly in Seoul. There was even a significant number who had received graduate school educations, and over half of these studied in special graduate schools in the fields of government administration and jurisprudence. Their technical backgrounds were comparatively weak, and, except for those who possess instructor certifications, few were certified.

As for the highest levels of education completed, there were 52.3 percent who received college educations including professional schools; next, there were 31 percent with graduate school or higher; graduates of high school 2.3 percent; graduates of middle school 10.3 percent; among these there were almost none below middle school, and the majority of these were no responses.

When we look at their colleges, Seoul University, Yonsei University and Koryo University graduates constituted over half of all respondents and there were a significant number of graduates of other colleges located in Seoul, and the number of graduates of national colleges located in the provinces continues to increase.

As for the many graduates of these three so-called top rank colleges, in the case of Great Britain as well there were, among those public officials who graduated from universities of the same calibre, 64 percent who were graduates of Oxford and Cambridge Universities. However, as regards Oxford and Cambridge, both are private universities while Seoul University is our country's national university and its graduates differ in many points from the graduates of Yonsei and Koryo Universities.

France shows a bias also toward the colleges of high-level public officials being located in one area, and, in much the same way, the majority of the high-level public officials are graduates of colleges located in Paris.

Moreover, when viewed in light of the fact that even in the United States high-level public officials above the level of bureau chief, who participate in policy formation, are graduates of the three first-rank universities, the so-called big three (Harvard, Yale, Princeton), we can say that the Republic of Korea displays a tendency similar to the advanced nations mentioned above, with its high-level public officials graduates of big name universities, but we must judge the role of the big name private universities as being considerably less.

### Mobility Between Organizations

The mobility of our country's bureaucratic elite within their organizations can be said to be comparatively active, but mobility is extremely rare between one organization and another or between government agencies.

We can see that in the early period of the founding of the Republic, except for the mobility of the police and the Ministry of Communications, mobility between government agencies was extremely rare. However, coming up to most recent times, mobility between organizations, in comparison with earlier times, is demonstrating a little higher frequency and the desirability of mobility seems to be rising gradually.

entering public positions are extremely rare. But, most recently, there have been instances of several thousands having to leave public office at one time because of general administrative reform or questions of the ethics of public office. This may be said to be a temporary phenomenon and to be happening at a time of special political and social change.

However, now, in a plural society, public offices are not the sole guarantors of employment opportunity; when we think about the persons who had been in public office who are being assimilated into the enterprise system and educational organs, which are expanding daily and increasing in scale, the significance of mobility between organizations seems to be growing continuously every day. What is more, those among the capable bureaucrats who have resigned from public office are putting their capabilities and vast experience, within healthy limits, into storage and this has to be a major loss, both socially and nationally. But there is the question of whether it might be the will of able persons who have resigned because of age to continue to be able to work in a different agency with a different type of job.

For reference, in the United States, in response to the question "Do you wish to continue to work after you retire, presupposing that you have sufficient financial means so that money does not represent a problem in your life?" in the case of laborers, 81 percent said that they wished to continue to work and only 19 percent said that they did not wish to continue working. Moreover, 89 percent of main-line administrators said that they wished to continue to work and barely 11 percent responded that they did not want to continue working.

In the case of Japan, when looking at the results of a 1978 survey, under the same given conditions, 70 percent said that they wanted to continue working, 25 percent said that they wished to quit, and the others made no response.

Looking again at the United States, when asked whether "If you were to leave your job, would you want to live on Social Security, or would you prefer to work and live by our own efforts?" 9 percent of laborers said that they wanted to live on Social Security and 91 percent responded that they wanted to work and live on their earnings. Also, in the main-line administrative levels, similar percentages resulted. It is accepted that we as yet have been unable to study how many persons in our country there may be who will be able to continue working in another occupation when they resign from a public position or from private enterprise, or under any circumstances whatever.

However, in the case of high-level public officials, when they retire for reasons of age, at 65, the capabilities and vast experience which they have amassed must be sorely missed.

Accordingly, even in our country for the bureaucratic elite and, of course, capable persons such as professors or other professionals, mobility between occupation is opening up more after retirement because of age and we can say that their being able to continue to offer their abilities to society is extremely important.

#### Conclusion

Above we have attempted to examine mobility in several types of arenas, focusing on our country's high-level public officials and bureaucratic elite. We feel that if



a nation's society intends to develop actively and dynamically, the mobility of bureaucrats, not to mention all specialists, will have to open up. When such mobility is lacking, stagnation appears within the organization and this is due to the lack of representative bureaucracy. Even when there is no new blood circulation just within organizations, they become complacent and unable to avoid stagnation. However, when mobility is high then, to that extent, fierce competitive power results and the efficient development attributable to this competitive power can magnify the strengths which can exist only in free nations and open societies where they can be autonomous and heteronomous.

In government also, if mobility is lacking, the bureaucratic elite, especially high-level public officials who participate in policy formulation, are unable to obtain the very broad-based experience which they need early on and, consequently, their views of things are too fragmentary and their inability to grasp comprehensive policy making seems to be diminishing their ability to coordinate with other organizations and to control policy. Therefore, in countries such as Great Britain, in which high-level public officials are intentionally forced to move laterally between organizations and within organizations in their early years, the broad-based experience received in this manner serves as an aid to them, providing them with a broad field of vision and a capacity for comprehensive policy formulation when they reach high-level positions in the future, such as administrative viceminister or deputy viceminister, and it also gives them the capacity to coordinate with other agencies more fully and felicitously.

Accordingly, in our country, too, we need to eliminate closed-mindedness and contentiousness between agencies; we need broad-based understanding and policies which will foster openness and mobility. But what we will have to watch out for is that we do not permit expertise and continuity to be sacrificed even while facilitating mobility to the greatest extent possible.

This point, as has already been noted, is also true between generations and is also true in each organization in the government. Consequently, in the society of the future, which will be industrialized to a high degree, at the same time that there will be a need for deep technical know-how, we will have to understand how to unify all of the areas of specialization; the control of this unification will be the primary function of the bureaucratic elite, especially the high-level administrators.

Since they will require broad-based experience in their early careers in order to facilitate this kind of control and unification, the importance of bureaucratic mobility should be emphasized once more.

9062

CSO: 4108/93

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK MINISTRY TO REDUCE EDUCATION SURTAX RATE

SK230515 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] The Finance Ministry has decided to lower the education surtax rate to 30 percent of property taxes from the original 50 percent for residential houses and land sites.

The ministry originally planned to levy the unified education surtax on such property as dwelling and non-dwelling houses and land regardless of the kinds of real estate and their scale.

The tax rate reduction is intended to help low-income earners who have their own dwelling houses.

The ministry said it would exempt from the education tax those who have small-scale houses worth less than 5 million won, based on the standard price calculated by the Home Affairs Ministry.

However, the 30 percent education surtax will be imposed on the land sites portion, though the houses are small scale and worth less than 5 million won.

The property taxes on houses and land sites have been levied twice a year respectively and the education surtax will be levied on real estate in six major cities across the nation.

Of the total 1980 property taxes amounting to 75.9 billion won in six major cities including Seoul, Pusan and Taegu, the property tax levied on dwelling houses and land reached 46.5 percent, according to the ministry.

In addition to a 50 percent education surtax on non-dwelling houses and land, the education tax will also be collected from other sources--5 percent of income from bank interest, 10 percent of liquor tax amounts excluding soju and rice wine, and 10 percent on cigarettes priced at more than 300 won.

Through the realignment of tax imposition rates, national revenue from the education surtax will be reduced by 10 billion won from next year's original goal of 250 billion won.

The readjustment of the education tax was decided on in a meeting presided over by Prime Minister Nam Tok-u at the capitol yesterday. The meeting was attended by Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Sin Pyong-hyon, Finance Minister Yi Sung-yun, and the home affairs minister.

CSO: 4120/8



BRIEFS

**RELIEF FOR FLOOD VICTIMS**—The government will fund 4,320,000 won to each household whose house was totally destroyed by typhoon Agnes, according to short-term relief measures announced by the central anti-calamity headquarters. The households whose houses were partially destroyed due to the typhoon will be provided with 1.8 million won each, the headquarters said. The government has also taken action to help flood-stricken people with the exemption of tuition fees and the reduction of various taxes, the relief measures said. Flood-hit people will be given 432 grams of rice daily plus 265 won worth of side dishes a day in accordance with the emergency relief measures, said the headquarters, headed by Construction Minister Kim Chu-nam. The government has also worked out long-term measures to ward off natural disasters and will hand down orders to the concerned offices throughout the country. The Construction Ministry also recommended that local contractors and heavy equipment lenders actively take part in the rehabilitation projects in the wake of the typhoon. [Text] [SK050340 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Sep 81 p 7]

**BUDGET COMMITTEE FORMED**—Seoul, 18 Sep (YONHAP)—Korea's majority Democratic Justice Party (DJP) and minority Democratic Korea Party and Korean National Citizens Party decided Thursday to form a 50-member budget-settlement committee of the National Assembly on the basis of the parliamentary strength of the major political groups. The committee will be composed of 27 members from the DJP, 15 from the Democratic Korea, five from the Korean National Citizens and three from an independent group call Parliamentary Tongwu-hoi. Meanwhile, assembly speaker Chong Nae-hyok announced Thursday the convening next Monday of a three-month regular session of the current assembly inaugurated last April. The whips of the three parties also decided to have the representative of the Democratic Korea Party deliver a speech during a plenary session of the 108th regular assembly meeting on October 4. The speech will be followed by those of the representatives of the DJP and the Korean National Citizens Party, the order of which is to be settled later by the floor leaders of the two parties. They also agreed on the agenda running through Oct. 24, which includes an interpellation of the government between Oct. 8 and Oct. 15 and the convening of the standing committees and the budget-settlement panel. [Text] [SK180107 Seoul YONHAP in English 0103 GMT 18 Sep 81]

**POPULATION CONTROL MEASURES PLANNED**—Seoul, 19 Sep (YONHAP)—The Korean Government is devising a series of population control measures, including imposing heavy tax burdens upon families of three children and more, Seoul's CHUNGANG DAILY NEWS reported Saturday. According to the paper, the government is considering applying a discriminative tax system to households having three children and more. These measures also include allowing women workers only two maternity leaves and restricting

medical insurance benefits to the first and the second birth. According to Health-Social Affairs Ministry statistics, the paper said the country's fertile female population (ages: 15-44) increased from 6.6 million in 1970 to 7.79 million in 1975 and to 9.25 million in 1981. Thus, considering the present population growth rate of 1.79 percent, Korea's population will grow from the present 38 million to some 51 million by the year 1990. The planned population control measures will be designed to forestall this expected growth. [Text] [SK191003 Seoul YONHAP in English 0744 GMT 19 Sep 81]

CSO: 4120/8

GOVERNMENT PROVIDES DETAILS OF NEXT 5-YEAR PLAN

SK050337 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] A total of 19 projects in seven industrial sectors including semi-conductor plants and a large-scale plant for passenger cars will be expedited during the Fifth Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan period (1982-86).

The required fund is estimated at 4,993.3 billion won (\$7,982 million). But it is scaled at 3,200 billion won (\$5.3 billion) as the project for the nation's No. 2 integrated steel mill, which is scheduled to be constructed after 1986.

The third petrochemical complex project has been shelved during the cited period, but construction of unit plants will be made in accordance with the demand-supply plan.

A new automobile plant, of which the annual production capacity is 300,000 units, is to be built during the five-year plan period.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry will lay stress on sustained export growth and upgrading the industrial structures for machinery and electronic sectors during the fifth five-year plan period.

The ministry will pursue balanced development by regions and industrial sectors focusing on an open market economy featured by the initiative of the private enterprises.

Commerce-industry Minister So Sok-chon, revealing his basic policy during the coming five years, said investment choices would be left to the private entrepreneurs and the government will only provide the general framework in which such choices will be made by private companies.

So said yesterday the forthcoming industrial policy will be launched so that it will contribute to defending the nation's international balance of payments and the government will make every effort to strengthen the competitiveness of Korean export industries.

The ministry will step up fostering small business manufacturing and various industrial components and will reinforce the export support by keeping up balance development between exports and the foundation of home consumption, he said.

As to the trade policy, he said the government will emphasize export industrialization of heavy and chemical sectors, along with raising the quality and technical competitiveness.

To the end, the government will expose domestic producers to foreign competition through import liberalization, encourage the inflow of foreign technology and upgrade technical manpower.

As the result of all these efforts, he predicts that Korean industries in the middle of the 1980s will be reorganized into "competitive" industries, and the competitive conditions of Korea will be internationalized.

He said Korea will emerge as a big trading country scaled at \$100 billion in the future and new commerce and industry order, invigorated by private enterprises, will be created.

The plans which will be put into practice by the ministry during the fifth five-year economic development period are as follows:

The share of heavy and chemical industrial products in total exports will increase from 40.4 percent this year to 51.6 percent (\$27.4 billion) in 1986, while priority will be set for expansion of credit export aimed at increasing the export of heavy industrial products.

The development of the components in the sectors of electronics, automobiles, ships and construction of heavy equipment will be emphasized for export, and financing for those purchasing locally-made machinery will be accented in a move to help domestic machinery firms.

The ministry will also scrutinize the industries of various raw materials, seeking less-expensive ways in the form of overseas joint ventures and long-term supply contracts.

The improvement of productivity will be encouraged and price control over commodities made by enterprises will not be made.

CSO: 4120/8

ROK APPROVES FOREIGN LOANS TO LOCAL COMPANIES

SK080139 Seoul YONHAP in English 0056 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Seoul, 8 Sep (YONHAP)--The Korean Government approved the acquisitions of nine foreign loans amounting to nearly 95.5 million U.S. dollars in a meeting Monday of the foreign capital inducement deliberation committee.

The Daesung Energy Co. was authorized to obtain 26 million dollars from a syndicate of British banks including Lazard Brothers & Co. and 5.6 million dollars from C. Itoh & Co. of Japan to build liquefied petroleum gas storage bases in Yechon and Inchon.

The Korea Shipbuilding & Engineering Corp. was allowed 31 million dollars in loans from Crocker International Ltd. of Hong Kong and 16 other banks to finance imports of capital goods required for the building of vessels for exportation.

The Changshin Cement Industrial Co. was allowed 10.7 million dollars in loans from a syndicate of European banks managed by the Union Bank of Switzerland to purchase capital goods needed to finance an energy substitute project for cement production.

Other approved foreign loans are:

--9.8 million dollars from Bahamas' Asia Pacific Capital Co. and two other banks to the First Citicorp Leasing Co. of Korea for the importation of capital goods for leasing;

--12.2 million dollars from Denmark's Larsen & Nelson International A.S. to finance Keangnam Enterprises' imports of capital goods for the construction of a pre-cast concrete plant;

--1.7 million dollars from Switzerland's W.W. Finance S.A. to Saehan Media Ltd. for the importation of audio and video tape manufacturing facilities;

--3 million dollars from the IBM World Trade Americans Far East Corp. to IBM Korea for the importation of computer systems for leasing; and

--5.6 million dollars from Canada's Bank of Montreal to Hanju Ltd. to redeem an earlier foreign loan used for the construction of a salt producing plant.

The government also authorized the Motorola International Development Corp. of the United States to make an additional investment of 19.8 million dollars in Motorola Korea Ltd. to expand semiconductor and communications equipment facilities in Korea.  
CSO: 4120/8



GOVERNMENT TO FOSTER ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY

SK060143 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Sep 8 p 1

[Text] The Ministry of Commerce and Industry will foster the electronics industry as a core strategic industry during the 1980s, upgrading its industrial structure and promoting technical renovation.

In a report to a monthly trade promotion meeting, presided over yesterday by President Chon Tu-hwan, Commerce-Industry Minister So Sok-chon said efforts would be made to raise the ratio of such electronics industry sectors as computers, electronic switching systems (ESS) and facsimiles up to 20 percent by 1986 from the present 12 percent.

Technical-intensive home appliances such as video tape recorders (VTRs), electronic ranges and color TV sets will be intensively fostered, and the technical capacity for producing precision components and materials will be pushed by the ministry, So said.

In the meeting, held at the Kumi electronic industrial complex, he chartered a long-range program to develop the semi-conductor industry.

He said the number of plants manufacturing wafers, the raw material for semiconductors, would be increased to six from the current three plants.

Next year, the plants, set up in a joint venture between Monsanto of the United States and Samchok Industrial Co, will produce 500,000 wafers a year, he explained.

An organic cooperative system for research and development will be established between the government and private companies in a move to spur technical innovation and development of new technology.

The technical development of computers and semi-conductors, as well as the training of highly-skilled technicians will be pushed by government initiative, he said.

For expanding domestic markets, the minister said the excise tax, now excessively imposed on various electronic products, would be lowered and the government agencies would be urged to purchase locally-made electronic products.

He said priority in financial and tax assistance should be provided to the electronics products.

He emphasized that the ministry would push ahead the steady export increase of electronic products with the expansion of overseas investments, and study the characteristics of regions targeted for exports.

Home appliances will be encouraged as export goods, while the industrial-use electronics sector will be developed for import substitution. The components will be developed with focus on a self-supply goal.

During the fifth five-year economic and social development plan period (1982-86), So said a total of 726 billion won would be mobilized for the development of computers and semi-conductors.

The fund for the two sectors accounted for about 30 percent of 2,300 billion won, set aside for investment in the electronics industry.

The minister also said that the taxes on black and white TV sets and small-sized tape recorders would be eliminated or lowered drastically for the low-income people, and the excise taxes for newly-developed items such as VTRs and electronic ranges would be scratched or reduced within a time period yet to be designated.

CSO: 4120/8

CHON SAYS CITY BANKS TO BECOME PRIVATELY RUN

SK060134 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Sep 81 p 1

[Excerpt] President Chon Tu-hwan revealed yesterday that the government would convert city banks into private-led ones on a gradual basis in a bid to avoid the government-initiated economic performance and method of economic growth.

"When the initial project to put a city bank under private management becomes successful, all city banks will be privately operated banks," he said.

He made the remarks during a luncheon with 150 representatives of companies and workers at the Kumi electronic industrial complex after he presided over a monthly trade promotion meeting.

He said that the government was exerting its efforts to control the price of commodities at a level of 20 percent by the end of this year and 14 percent next year, asking for positive cooperation on the part of enterprises for price stabilization.

"If we succeed in stabilizing prices with this project, our country will see a sweeping economic renovation in our history," he said.

During the trade promotion conference, he stressed that efforts should be doubled to develop new electronic products, technical know-how and introduce advanced technology as the electronic industry is the most appropriate strategic project for priority in view of the country's industrial circumstances.

"With regard to the promotion of the electronic industry, the government will place a strong emphasis on development of the semi-conductor industry," he revealed.

Chairing a monthly trade promotion conference at the auditorium of the Kumi city women's welfare center in the Kumi electronic industrial complex, the chief executive called for perfect unity between the government and enterprises in the development of technology, thereby exchanging new information to make the most of them and boldly introducing technical know-how from industrially advanced countries.

When private business firms take the initiative in developing technology, the government will support them to the maximum possible extent," he said.

Referring to the cooperation between big industrial companies and small business firms, he noted that there were tendencies for the former to issue long-dated bills to the latter.

The president then demanded issuance of short-dated bills, if possible, to help small enterprises operate their businesses without the added financial difficulty.

CSO: 4120/8

PERFORMANCE OF KOREAN HEAVY INDUSTRY COMPANY REVIEWED

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 14 Sep 81 p 3, Seoul U.S. Embassy translation [summary]

[Article by reporter Pyon Sang-kun: "The Korean Heavy Industry Company: Is It Normalized One Year After Its Merger?"]

[Text]

The Korea Heavy Industry Corporation is now entering normal operation after having tidied up its messy surroundings just one year after the merger. Both domestic and foreign capital invested in it since 1977 now amounts to a total of W381 billion.

Construction of its plant has progressed 90 percent so far, and is expected to be completed by the end of November this year. At the forging plant, 10,000-ton-capacity furnaces and 100-ton electrical converters are scheduled to be installed by April next year. Then, there will remain only the port construction work for berthing 20,000-ton-class vessels.

It now has a total of 9,400 employees in the seven major plants including those for electric power generating equipment, heavy equipment, and steel. Korea Heavy Industry is expected to be inaugurated soon as a state-run corporation with a government investment of W360 billion.

Its construction cost has been estimated at about \$500 million. If its construction should be started now, it might cost far more than \$1 billion. The plant has barely come to the stage of completion, but the problem lies in how to secure enough work orders.

In view of its production capacity of power generating equipment, the corporation has to secure all power plant construction project contracts at home and overseas construction contracts for more than the domestic



contract amount. To do so, its product quality and performance must be assured. In this respect, the question is raised as to a possibility for a joint venture with a foreign firm for advanced technology.

At the time of adjusting capital investment on Aug. 20 last year, "a resolute plan for a joint venture" was sought, without regard to a share ratio, with foreign technology. But the situation has changed since.

"Now that the government has invested as much as W360 billion in this corporation, will it agree to entering into a joint venture only for several hundreds of million dollars?" "In the event of establishing a joint venture, at least a 10-year contract has to be concluded. If things go this way, the foreign partner will come to get all the profit out of the joint venture." "Since an aspirant for a joint venture is only interested in power plant construction projects such as nuclear projects, the corporation will most likely be exploited by the foreign partner."

Therefore, if it were for technology needed, it might be better to establish an engineering firm as its subsidiary. And depending on the characteristic of technology from each foreign country, technical tie-ups can be materialized by forming a technology "consortium."

Even before completion of its project, Korea Heavy Industry had to experience the financial pinch for paying some W100 million in interest alone daily. This financial predicament has been alleviated much, with the government's investments. With that investment, a large part of bank loans it owed has been converted into its capital. In particular, as much as W256.6 billion in bank loans provided under unfavorable terms have been repaid with cash investments by the Korea Development Bank (KDB) and the Korea Electric Company (KECO).

Korea Heavy Industry's current indebtedness amounts to some W240 billion. It breaks down into \$215 million in foreign loans including the \$80-million World Bank loan and W86.1 billion in domestic borrowings. Its debts have been reduced by more than a half by the government investment.

Still, its fund requirements until the scheduled time of completion are estimated at about W50 billion. Recently, the KDB investment of W33 billion, which had been withheld, was paid in. Its receipt of work orders both from abroad and at home is growing more than expected.

As of the end of August, the outstanding contract orders received amounted to ₩301 billion, or more than three times an annual total of orders which amounted to ₩92.6 billion last year. As of the end of August, the actual delivery of its goods amounted to ₩89.8 billion.

Its supply breaks down into ₩28.2 billion of power generating equipment and machinery to KECO, ₩31.5 billion of construction heavy equipment, ₩16 billion of cement manufacturing equipment exported to Saudi Arabia, ₩4 billion of "air regulators," and ₩100 million of textile machines.

Its plants are located in three different sites -- Ch'angwon and Kulp'o (heavy equipment, textile machines, and tractors) and Saudi Arabia (cement). Its employees number 5,000 at Ch'angwon, 2,200 at Kulp'o, and 1,700 in Saudi Arabia.

A total of 1,012 technicians, who once had to be assigned to Hyundai Heavy Industry during the past confusion of a merger, have now returned to the Ch'angwon plant. And some 540 staff and newcomers have been employed for the first time. The remaining balance of \$26 million in the World Bank loan, which had been suspended of disbursement, has been made available to the corporation.

Construction of the Sohae and Samch'onp'o thermal power plants, undertaken by Halla Construction, has been naturally turned over to the Hyundai Group because the latter has taken over the management of Halla Construction. Korea Heavy Industry will supply only the necessary equipment and machines for those plants.

The nation's heavy industry has yet to be restructured of the construction heavy equipment field. Together with the merger of power generating equipment manufacturers, those makers of construction heavy equipment were supposed to be consolidated into one. Daewoo Heavy Industry, however, is still attached to this project; and is now even more enthusiastically pursuing this business with recent orders received from Libya. Daewoo Heavy Industry's production capacity now stands at 300 to 400 excavators a year. It has already won a government approval for entering into a technical tie-up contract with P&H for manufacture of cranes.

Korea Heavy Industry's plants at Ch'angwon are still in partial operation -- 30 percent at the heavy equipment plant and 17 percent at the power generating equipment plant. The operating rate of its Kulp'o plant (excluding the recently expanded portion) is currently estimated at 60 percent.

The construction heavy equipment field, therefore, is the only sector where income accrues now. For an early normalization of its operation, the merger of construction equipment manufacturing firms must be realized, according to Korea Heavy Industry. .

The target of its gross sales this year is set at W25.4 billion. Even when total sales reach the goal, its deficits are still estimated at W55.4 billion. Korea Heavy Industry's plan and what the government expects is to fill the deficit and turn its business records into the black by 1984.

With the government's decision to invest in the corporation and with its business ties with KECO, the end-user of power generating equipment, the image of Korea Heavy Industry has been improved considerably.

Six overseas projects are now under negotiations, including the cement plant project in Malaysia; they are valued at a total of \$550 million. The Malaysian project is for building a cement plant with an annual production capacity of 1.2 million tons, at a contract amount of \$171 million. As soon as its construction work in Saudi Arabia is finished toward the end of this year, all its manpower and equipment will be transferred to Malaysia.

Orders received for cotton spinning machines have amounted to W1.1 billion this year, in spite of objection raised by domestic industries sometime ago because of poor performance in its early days.

This signifies the stability of its business management realized for the first time since a severe contest waged among the four major heavy industry enterprises. The "main game," however, begins now. It will be necessary for Korea Heavy Industry to enter into substantive technical tie-ups and secure work orders on that basis, establish its independent realm as an integrated machinery works, and discard its past character of being just like a KECO subsidiary. The future task ahead of Korea Heavy Industry might be to secure its managerial autonomy.



BRIEFS

**FOREIGN INVESTMENT**--With the recent relaxation of foreign investment conditions for Korea's electronic industry, foreign capital investment in Korea, which remained sluggish since 1978, began to be reinvigorated. The government recently announced a set of measures to improve conditions for foreign investment, allowing foreign capital investment up to 100 percent for development of semiconductors. At the same time, foreign investment in the capital-intensive material and precision machine parts sectors is being spread, according to the recent analysis. In particular, Motorola and Fairchild Semiconductor, the two foreign firms which previously hastened to move their facilities to Southeast Asia, have come back to Korea again. They are now reportedly working on their reinvestment of capital or on increasing their investments. This year, Westinghouse Electric of the U.S. has invested \$79 million in a 50-50 joint venture with Gold Star Semiconductor, for the manufacture of semiconductors, computers, and switchboards. Monsanto of the U.S. also invested \$8 million in a joint venture with Samch'ok Industry at a 50 : 50 ratio, for the manufacture of silicon wafers. Monsanto plans to gradually increase its investments up to \$21 million. Corning International Service of the U.S. has reportedly decided to newly invest \$87 million jointly with Samsung-Corning. OAK of the U.S., which has been producing PCB plates jointly with OAK Korea, plans to additionally invest \$1,220,000 in the joint venture. Nippon Denki Garasu (Japan Electrical Glass) and Owens of the U.S., which have been producing B&W TV cathode-ray tube glasses jointly with Korea Electrical Glass, have decided to increase their investment by \$1 million. Tonghwa Electronic, which has been producing condensers with 45 percent of its capital invested by Towa Condenser and Fujitusu of Japan, is also negotiating on its capital increase. [Text] [Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 10 Sept 81 p 1]

**KHI JOINT VENTURE**--Korea Heavy Industry has finalized its plan to seek a joint venture with foreign business interests with a focus on confining its joint venture project only to power generating sector. According to KHI 14 September, the Korean firm is currently studying the possible joint venture with one of nine foreign business concerns, including Westinghouse Electric (WH), General Electric (GE) and Combustion Engineering (CE) of the U.S., Mitsubishi Heavy Industry of Japan, Framtome and Alstom of France, GEC of Britain, Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. of Canada and Brown Boveri & Co. (BBC) of Switzerland. The final proposal presented by KHI to the authorities concerned includes the establishment of a separate corporation with money invested by KHI and its foreign counterpart. The joint venture will be promoted in the form of leasing facilities from KHI for the manufacture by the new corporation of turbine generators and atomic reactors. The joint investment ratio will be a 50:50 but if necessary the capital investment will be set at 49-51. The government

is expected to hold an economic ministers' meeting to finalize a plan for the normalization of business management of KHI as soon as a plan is worked out by the Commerce-Industry Ministry for the similar purpose. [Text] [Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 14 Sept 81 p 4]

**EXCHANGE RATE**--The government plans to set the Won-Dollar exchange rate at an annual average 4-percent margin if the price rise can be held down to 14 percent next year. It plans to stabilize the Won-Dollar exchange rate at a level of W714 to the dollar at the end of the next year. The projected rate shows an increase of 3 percent from the projected year-end level of W693 to the dollar this year. On the annual average, the Won-Dollar rate is projected to stand at W704 to the dollar next year, up 4 percent from this year's average of W677. According to the government estimate, next year's foreign capital requirements are projected at \$8.2 billion or \$300 million more than this year's demand. The foreign capital requirements include \$4.9 billion to fill deficits in the current account and \$2.1 billion for repayment of foreign loan principal and interest. The government plans to meet the foreign exchange requirements with \$5.6 billion in banks and foreign loans, \$200 million in financial bonds floated in foreign currency, and \$2.3 billion in short-term foreign capital and other methods. Due to the high interest rates on the international money market, the government projects invisible trade payments to increase to a total of \$9.4 billion. It plans to reduce deficit figures in invisible trade next year to \$1.4 billion from this year's \$1.7 billion, by boosting foreign exchange receipts to \$8 billion through overseas construction service and tourism. Since receipts in the current account are expected to grow, the government expects that the foreign debt servicing burden next year will be brought down from this year's 12.8 percent to 12.3 percent. [Text] [Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 15 Sept 81 p 4]

**OIL PRICING STRUCTURE**--Seoul, 18 Sep (YONHAP)--A senior official of Korea's Energy-Resources Ministry said Thursday that the government would not raise domestic oil prices for the time being despite the accumulating losses of refinery companies in the country. In an interview with the state-run KBS-TV, Ho Nam-hun, chief of the ministry's resources policy bureau, said that the oil-price increase should be made in consideration of its effect on the people rather than in consideration of the interests of refinery firms. Ho maintained, however, that the worsened financial situation of the refinery companies would affect oil prices in the country in the long run, and indicated that the oil price would be adjusted in due course. The oil policy maker also disclosed that the imports of crude oil would not decrease to enable the country to accumulate a long-term supply of foreign oil, but added that the government is negotiating with oil exporting countries to delay shipments of oil to Korea. Such a government measure is designed to cope with the decrease in domestic oil consumption and the fall of the operating rates of local refinery factories. [Text] [SK180110 Seoul YONHAP in English 0107 GMT 18 Sep 81]

CSO: 4120/8



FUTURE URANIUM REQUIREMENTS PROJECTED

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[Article by Han To-hui and Chong Ch'ang-hyon of Seoul National University:  
"Estimation of Uranium Requirements Based on Future Reactor Strategies"]

[Text] Abstract

The  $U_3O_8$  requirements are estimated for the high, intermediate, and low growth projections of nuclear power in Korea. To each projection, four illustrative reactor-mix strategies and four fuel cycle options are applied for estimating the requirements. The reactor types considered are PWR, PHWR, and FBR. The fuel cycles considered are once-through cycle, U/Pu recycle, and improved once-through cycle. Also the amount of Pu-fissile recovered from U recycle is estimated. The maximum cumulative (to the year 2000) requirements of  $U_3O_8$  occupy about 4 to 5 percent of the WOCA requirements and are about 23 times larger than the  $U_3O_8$  resources in Korea. For the high nuclear power growth projection, the cumulative amount of Pu-fissile recovered from U recycle is sufficient for the startup of 2 units of 1200 MWe fast reactors by the year 2000.

1. Introduction

From a nuclear power program perspective, the choice of reactor types and fuel cycles would be affected by the overall

demand for  $U_3O_8$  and other fuel cycle services, as well as the economics, technical feasibility and other factors. If the once-through fuel cycle were extensively deployed, for example, a substantially large capacity of spent fuel storage and waste

disposal facilities would be necessary.

Three reactor types, i.e., the PWR, PHWR and FBR, are considered in this thesis. The PHWR has advantage in that it uses natural uranium, providing a simple, low-cost fuel cycle independent from foreign U-235 enrichment requirements. Also this reactor type has better neutron economy, thus better uranium utilization than the PWR. However, these advantages are somewhat offset by the availability of heavy water, operating and maintenance complexities, and high capital cost. The PWR, on the other hand, has been operating commercially much longer and in greater numbers than the PHWR. This reactor type has demonstrated its operability. Although it requires enriched uranium, the PWR has greater potential for future development than the PHWR. Its near-future development potential lies in the U and/or Pu recycle area, which not only minimizes enrichment requirements but also utilizes the available Pu-resources from operating PWRs. Moreover these fuel cycle alternatives have better resource utilization than the once-through cycle, and so these alternatives have the effect of uranium saving. However, U and/or Pu recycle requires reprocessing of discharged fuel.

The nuclear fuel cycle represents about 15% of the bus-bar cost of electricity. Of this 15% the cost of uranium ore concentrate and the U-235 isotopic enrichment represent the major cost components of the PWR once-through cycle. The PHWR, since it does not require separative work, has a somewhat different distribution of costs. However, for both the PWR and PHWR, the yellowcake cost represents more than one-half of the nuclear fuel cycle cost. The long-range projections for yellowcake supply

indicate that shortages of high-grade ore will continue to drive the price upward and that the availability of the yellowcake is concerned.

In this regard, only  $U_3O_8$  requirements are considered in this study. The  $U_3O_8$  requirements depend on many factors, in particular, reactor types, fuel cycle options, plant capacity factor, tails assay in the enrichment plant, etc. The growth projections of nuclear power, of course, influence the requirements, too. Thus, high, intermediate and low growth projections are first established, and then four reactor mix strategies and four fuel cycle options are considered to estimate the requirements. As a parametric sensitivity study, changes in the plant capacity factor and the time delay of fuel cycle alternatives are made to find how much variations in the requirements occur.

The most distinctive characteristic of the fast reactor is its potential impact on strategic aspects of nuclear energy, such as availability, accessibility and sufficiency of resources and independence of energy supply. Thus, finally the cumulative amount of Pu-fissile is carefully looked into in order to investigate when the introduction of fast reactors is feasible in view of the startup Pu-fissile.

## 2. Selection of Reactor Types and Fuel Cycles

### 2.1 Nuclear Power Development Plans in Korea

There have been several reports<sup>1-7)</sup> on growth projections of nuclear power covering the period up to the year 2000, and these are summarized in Table I.

There is a wide range in predicting the number of nuclear power plant units to be

**Table 1. Proposed Number of Nuclear Power Plant Units to Be Introduced by the Year 2000**

REPORT	No. of Units		
	I <sup>a</sup>	I <sup>b</sup>	II <sup>c</sup>
"Long-range Nuclear Power Program Study", Kaiser Engineers and Constructors, Inc. (1974)	21	25	25
"A Study on Nuclear Power Plant System and Siting", KAERI(1974)		22	
"Review of Electric Power Development Plan", KDI & KECO(1977)		39	
"An Improved Scheme of the Longterm Integrated Management for KECO", KDI(1978)		46	
"Long-term Energy Systems Optimization study", KAERI(1978)		44	
"Long-term Nuclear Power Optimization study", KAERI(1980)	31		44

a. low case    b. intermediate case    c. high case

introduced by the year 2000.

These projections, however, have a common point of view that nuclear power generation will play a leading role during the next 20 years, and that approximately 45 to 65 percent of the electric power in Korea will be generated by nuclear power plants in the year 2000.

Due to the uncertainties in projecting nuclear growth over a span of 20 years, a wide range of nuclear projections, rather than a single most probable level, is used to estimate the requirements for nuclear fuel. Three different projections are adopted for nuclear reactor-mix strategies and fuel cycle analysis.

That is, the high and low cases of KAE

**Table 2. Committed Nuclear Power Plant Program**

Startup Date	Unit	Type	Capacity, MWe
1978	Kori-1	PWR	587
1982	Wolsung-1	PHWR	679
1983	Kori-2	PWR	650
1984	Unit #5	PWR	900
1985	#6	PWR	900
1986	#7	PWR	900
1987	#8	PWR	900
1988	#9	PWR	900
1989	#10	PWR	900
Total	No. of units: 9 Generating Capacity: 7,316 MWe		

**Table 3. New Models of Nuclear Power Plant Program for Period 1978 to 2000**

(MWe)			
Startup Date	Model A	Model B	Model C
1978~1988	same as the committed program		
1989	1200,900	900×2	1200,900
1990	1200,900	900	1200
1991	1200×2,900	900	1200
1992	1200×2,900	900×2	1200
1993	1200×2	900×2	1200
1994	1200×3	900×2	1200
1995	1200×2	900×2	1200
1996	1200×2	900×2	1200
1997	1200×3	1200×2	1200
1998	1200×4	1200×2	1200
1999	1200×3	1200×2	1200
2000	1200×4	1200×2	1200
Total	41units 44,816MWe	30units 28,616MWe	21units 21,716MWe

RI REPORT<sup>8-9</sup> (1980) and the low case of KAISER REPORT<sup>10</sup> (1974) are chosen for the high, intermediate and low power growth projections, respectively. Modifications of these projections are made by incorporating the nuclear power plant program already committed for the period of 1978 through 1989 (Table 2), and the new nuclear power plant program models A, B, and C are shown in Table 3.

## 2.2 Reactor-Mix Strategies

The projections A, B, and C do not

specify reactor types except for the committed ones. The requirements of nuclear fuel depend, however, not only on the nuclear growth projections but also on the types of reactors to be constructed.

Therefore, a series of reactor-mix strategies are considered to give a broad range of requirements.

For the period of 1978 through 1989, the reactor-mix is already fixed with eight PWRs and one PHWR. For the period of 1989 through 2000, four illustrative strategies are postulated and applied to the nuclear power growth projections A, B, and C.

In establishing reactor-mix strategies, only three reactor types, namely, PWR, PHWR and FBR are considered.

The four illustrative reactor-mix strategies for the period of 1989 through 2000 are as follows:

Strategy 1 PWR 100%

Strategy 2 PWR 75%, PHWR 25%

Strategy 3 PWR 50%, PHWR 50%

Strategy 4 PWR 75%, PHWR 20%  
FBR 5%

The above figures for each reactor type represent the portion of the installed generating capacity occupied by that reactor

Table 4. Reactor Strategy 1\* for High, Intermediate and Low Power Growth Projections (MWe)

Startup Date	Model A	Model B	Model C
	PWR	PWR	PWR
1989	1200, 900	900 × 2	1200, 900
1990	1200, 900	900	1200
1991	1200 × 2, 900	900	1200
1992	1200 × 2, 900	900 × 2	1200
1993	1200 × 2	900 × 2	1200
1994	1200 × 3	900 × 2	1200
1995	1200 × 2	900 × 2	1200
1996	1200 × 2	900 × 2	1200
1997	1200 × 3	1200 × 2	1200
1998	1200 × 4	1200 × 2	1200
1999	1200 × 3	1200 × 2	1200
2000	1200 × 4	1200 × 2	1200
Total	900 × 4 1200 × 29	900 × 14 1200 × 8	900 × 1 1200 × 12

\*all PWR

Table 5. Reactor Strategy 2\* for High, Intermediate and Low Power Growth Projections (MWe)

Startup Date	Model A		Model B		Model C	
	PWR	PHWR	PWR	PHWR	PWR	PHWR
1989	900, 1200		900	900	900, 1200	
1990	1200	900		900	1200	
1991	1200 × 2	900		900	1200	
1992	1200 × 2	900	900	900	1200	
1993	1200 × 2		900	900	1200	
1994	1200 × 3		900	900	1200	
1995	1200 × 2		900 × 2			1200
1996	1200	1200	900 × 2		1200	
1997	1200 × 2	1200	1200 × 2			1200
1998	1200 × 3	1200	1200 × 2		1200	
1999	1200 × 2	1200	1200 × 2			1200
2000	1200 × 3	1200	1200 × 2		1200	
Total	900 × 1 1200 × 24	900 × 3 1200 × 5	900 × 8 1200 × 8	900 × 6 1200 × 9	900 × 1 1200 × 9	1200 × 3

\* PWR 75% PHWR 25%



**Table 6. Reactor Strategy 3\* for High, Intermediate and Low Power Growth Projections**

Startup Date	Model A		Model B		Model C	
	PWR	PHWR	PWR	PHWR	PWR	PHWR
1989	900, 1200		900×2		900, 1200	
1990	1200	900		900	1200	
1991	1200×2	900	900			1200
1992	1200×2	900	900	900	1200	
1993	1200	1200	900	900		1200
1994	1200	1200×2	900	900	1200	
1995	1200	1200	900	900		1200
1996	1200	1200	900	900	1200	
1997	1200	1200×2	1200	1200		1200
1998	1200×2	1200×2	1200	1200	1200	
1999	1200	1200×2	1200	1200		1200
2000	1200×2	1200×2	1200	1200		1200
Total	900×1 1200×16	900×3 1200×13	900×8 1200×4	900×6 1200×4	900×1 1200×6	1200×6

\* PWR 50% PHWR 50%

**Table 7. Reactor Strategy 4\* for High, Intermediate and Low Power Growth Projections**

Startup Date	Model A			Model B			Model C		
	PWR	PHWR	FBR	PWR	PHWR	FBR	PWR	PHWR	FBR
1989	900, 1200			900	900		900, 1200		
1990	1200	900			900		1200		
1991	1200×2	900			900		1200		
1992	1200×2	900		900	900		1200		
1993	1200×2			900	900		1200		
1994	1200×3			900×2			1200		
1995	1200×2			900×2				1200	
1996	1200×2			900×2			1200		
1997	1200×2	1200		1200×2				1200	
1998	1200×3	1200		1200×2			1200		
1999	1200	1200	1200	1200×2			1200		
2000	1200×2	1200	1200	1200		1200			1200
Total	900×1 1200×23	900×3 1200×4	1200×2	900×9 1200×7	900×5	1200×1	900×1 1200×9	1200×2	1200×1

\* PWR 75% PHWR 20% FBR 5%

type relative to the total installed nuclear capacity.

The reactor-mix strategies established above apply to each of the nuclear power growth projections A, B, and C for the period of 1989 through 2000. Projections A, B, and C for each reactor-mix strategy are

given in Tables 4 through 7.

### 2.3 Fuel Cycles

The fuel requirements also depend on the fuel cycle options available for the selected reactor types.

At present, a PWR operating in once-

through mode with slightly enriched uranium has a 30 year gross requirement of between 4347 and 4610t/GWe of natural uranium" (assuming 70% capacity factor and enrichment tails assay of 0.2w/o).

The PHWRs based on natural uranium, of the type now commercially available, have a better neutron economy and therefore better resource utilization than PWRs when used in once-through mode.

A PHWR operating on a 70% capacity factor would have a 30 years gross requirement of between 3608 and 3716 tons of natural uranium per GWe<sup>10</sup>.

There have been a number of fuel cycle alternatives proposed to improve the resource utilization: the improved once-through cycle, the U/Pu recycle, the introduction of fast reactors, the improved U/Pu recycle, and the utilization of thorium in either the once-through or the recycle mode.

The estimates of INFCE/WG.8<sup>11</sup> indicate that, the reactor system itself with thorium-bearing fuels could be available earlier, but the commercial deployment of thorium cycles probably could not be available until the year 2000.

Thus, the introduction of thorium cycles is not considered in this study. The PHWRs with slightly enriched uranium fuel and the PWRs with improved U/Pu recycle are not considered, either, since considerable development work and consequently a heavy investment of time and effort would be required before they could be introduced on a industrial scale.

Therefore, four fuel cycle options; namely the once through cycle, the improved once-through cycle, the U recycle, and the U-Pu recycle are considered for PWRs.

There are, however, various approaches<sup>12-13</sup> to improve uranium utilization in the

improved once-through mode.

One of these approaches is the improvement by increasing the burnup, which is considered to be one of the most attractive means.

If the batch-average burnup of fuel could be increased by 50 percent up to the range between 40,000 and 50,000 MWD/MTU, and the refuelling intervals were kept at one year, an uranium saving of between 8 and 12 percent would be obtained.

The recent report<sup>14</sup> of the U.S.A. submitted to INFCE says that the increased burnup of 50,000 MWD/MTU for PWRs could be demonstrated by 1985. In Table 8 is summarized the information available from the report about the PWR fuel cycle with the increased burnup.

No improvement in the once-through cycle, on the other hand, is considered for PHWRs.

**Table 8. Fuel Cycle Information - PWRs with Increased Burnup**

Fraction of core replaced/refuelling	0.20
Refuelling (years)	1.07
Equilibrium reload enrichment(%)	4.3
Average discharge exposure(MWD/MTU)	50,650
Natural uranium requirements (t/GWe)	
initial core	314
annual equilibrium reload	123
30-year cumulative	
gross	3,823
net	3,691
Natural uranium savings due to increased burnup (30-year cumulative)(%)	
gross	12.1
net	12.0

### 3. Estimation of U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> Requirements

The reactor-mixes and fuel cycle strategies are applied to the nuclear power growth

projections to identify a wide range of the demand for  $U_3O_8$  requirements.

### 3.1 Fuel Cycle Parameters

In order to determine the  $U_3O_8$  requirements, the base values must be assumed for the fuel cycle parameters, e.g., enrichment tails assay, fuel cycle lead and lag times, reactor capacity factor, etc.

The tails assay of the enrichment plant is assumed 0.2w/o and the plant capacity factors are assumed 70 percent for PWRs (unless specified, otherwise) and 80 percent

for PHWRs. The assumed lead and lag times and fractional recoveries of each fuel

Table 9. Lead/Lag Times and Fractional Recoveries of LWR Fuel Cycle Steps

Fuel Cycle Component	Lead/Lag Time (month)	Fractional Recoveries (%)
$U_3O_8$ concentrates	-19(-16)	
conversion	-15	99.5
enrichment	-11	
fabrication	-7	99.0
spent fuel storage	24	
reprocessing	31	99.0

( ) : lead time for PHWR fuel cycle steps

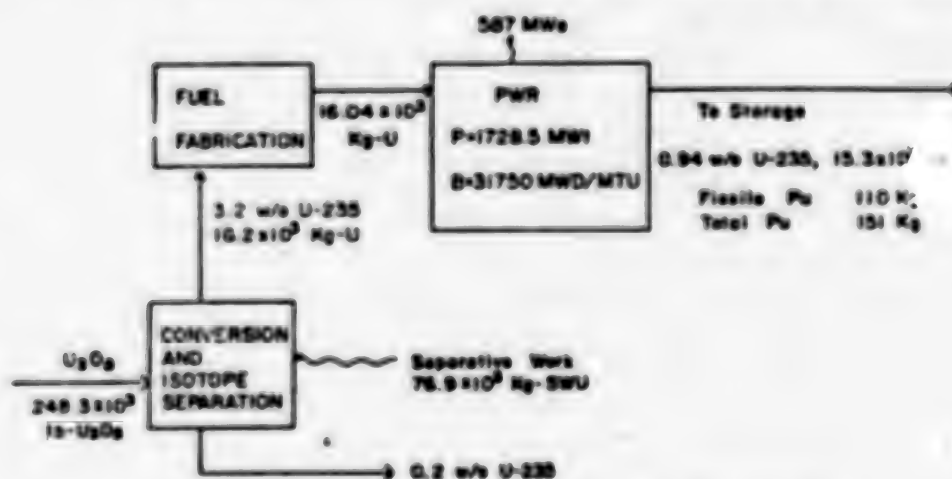


Fig. 1. Material Flowsheet for PWR (No Recycle)

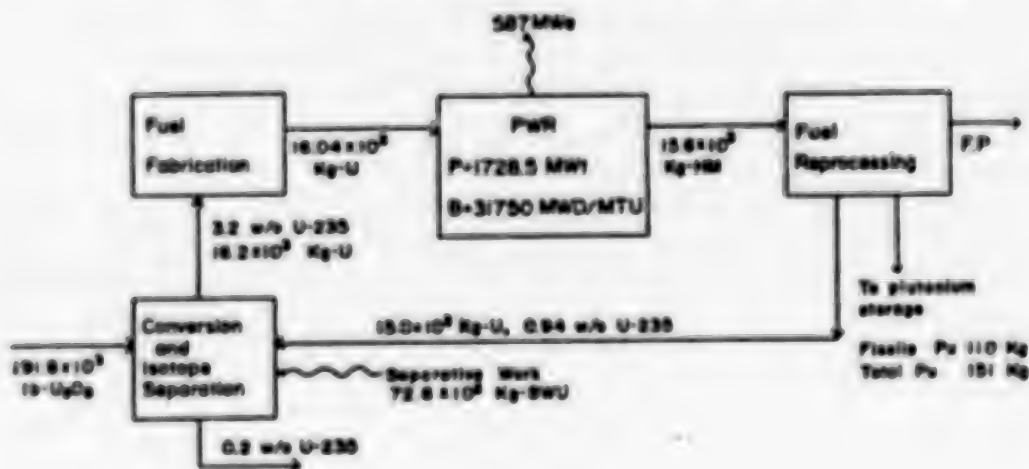


Fig. 2. Material Flowsheet for PWR Self-Generated U Recycle

cycle step are summarized in Table 9.

### 2.2 Material Flowsheet

Based on the assumed fuel cycle parameters and data available, the fuel mass flow diagrams of the once-through and the self-generated uranium recycle are made by using the NUMICE-2 code<sup>18</sup> and hand calculations. In Figs. 1 and 2 are shown the fuel material flowsheets for a 587 MWe PWR in the once-through and the self-generated uranium recycle mode.

The material flowsheet for a 1000 MWe PWR with the self-generated U-Pu recycle is made by modifying the data given by Pigford<sup>19</sup>, and is shown in Fig. 3. In Fig. 4 is shown the annual mass flow for a 679

MWe CANDU-PHWR. For PWRs with increased burnup, the mass data given in Table 8 are used to estimate the  $U_3O_8$  requirements.

### 2.3 Classification of Cases

With the assumed fuel cycle parameter values and the mass flow data for each fuel cycle option, the cumulative  $U_3O_8$  requirements are calculated in broadly-grouped four cases. In other words, the parametric sensitivity study is performed in estimating the requirements.

The four cases are summarized as follows:  
 CASE 1. (Emphasis on the plant capacity factor)  
 Reactor Strategy: 1 (PWR 100%)

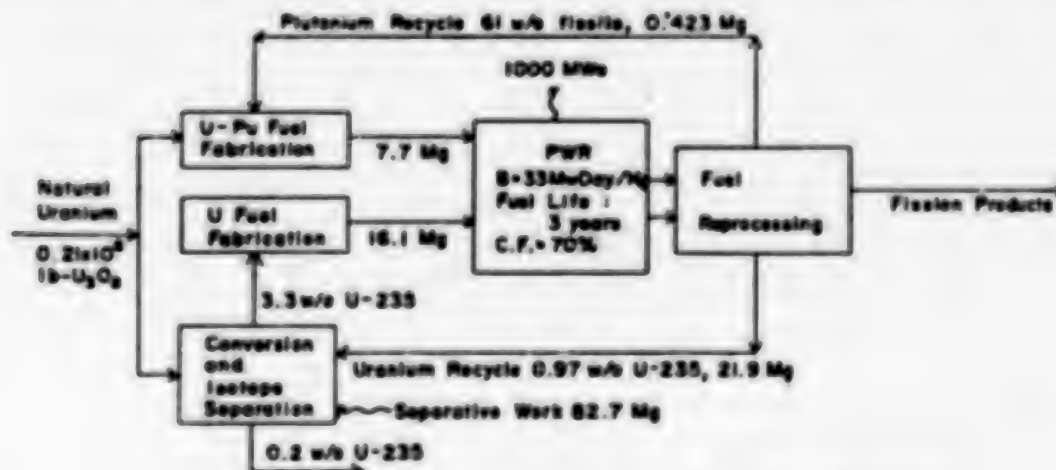


Fig. 3. Material Flowsheet for PWR with Self-Generated U-Pu Recycle

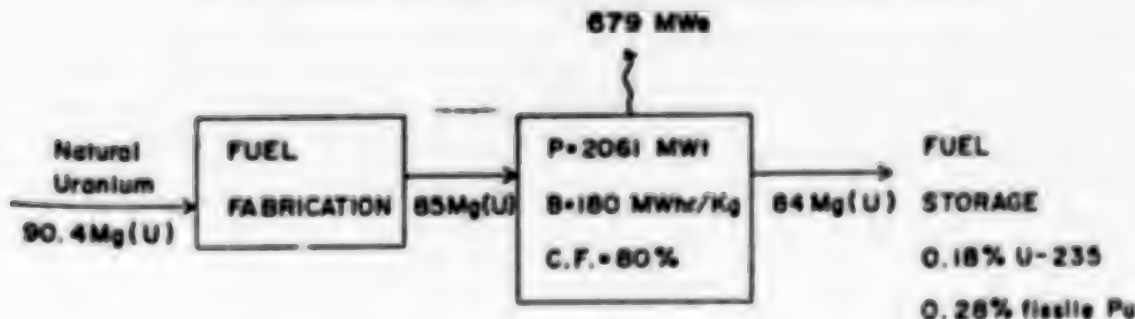


Fig. 4. Annual Quantities for 679 MWe Candu-PHWR (No Recycle)



Fuel Cycle: once-through cycle  
 Capacity Factor: 80% for PHWRs  
                               80% for PWRs  
                               70% for PWRs  
                               60% for PWRs

CASE 2. (Emphasis on the reactor strategy)

Reactor Strategy:

- 1 (PWR 100%)
- 2 (PWR 75%, PHWR 25%)
- 3 (PWR 50%, PHWR 50%)
- 4 (PWR 75%, PHWR 20%,  
FBR 5%)

Fuel cycle: once-through cycle  
 Capacity Factor: 70% for PWRs  
                               80% for PHWRs

CASE 3. (Emphasis on the fuel cycle)

Reactor Strategy: 4 (PWR 75%,  
PHWR 20%, FBR 5%)

Fuel Cycle:

- once-through cycle for PWRs
- U recycle from 1990       "
- U-Pu recycle from 1990   "
- improved once-through  
cycle from 1990       "
- once-through cycle for PHWRs

Capacity Factor: 70% for PWRs  
                               80% for PHWRs

CASE 4. (Emphasis on the timing of recycle)

Reactor Strategy: 4 (PWR 75%,  
PHWR 20%, FBR 5%)

Fuel Cycle:

- once-through cycle for PWRs
- U recycle from 1995       "
- U-Pu recycle from 1995   "
- improved once-through  
cycle from 1995       "
- once-through cycle for PHWRs

Capacity Factor: 70% for PWRs  
                               80% for PHWRs

#### 4. Introduction of Fast Reactors

The future growth in energy consumption cannot be provided completely from traditional energy resources—the fossil organic fuels—because of their scarcity. Of the proposals for alternative energy sources which could appreciably extend the presently available fuel resources, nuclear power based on the fission of heavy nuclei is by far the most important and is already a practical reality. However, the supply of uranium at economic prices is limited and the fullest utilization of the potential of this energy source can be achieved only by the use of breeder reactors. At present, the U-Pu fuelled, sodium cooled FBR (LMFBR) is the most developed type of fast power reactors.

Now there are several demonstration and experimental fast reactors in operation. The first commercial power reactor, Super Phoenix 1 (LMFBR), is under construction and it will generate electricity from 1983. Thus there will be a gradual penetration of the LMFBR as a system for nuclear energy production over the next 20 years.

A unique characteristic of fast reactors is their ability of providing energy whilst, at the same time, producing more fuel than the amount consumed. However, for the startup of fast reactors, some fissile material<sup>235-239</sup> must be supplied. The startup of an 1200 MWe LMFBR requires 3876kg fissile Pu for the initial core plus 7764kg fissile Pu for four replacement loadings before the discharged fuels are recycled<sup>240</sup> (with the capacity factor of 70% and the external cycle length of 2 years). This startup plutonium must be obtained from the PWRs operating in the U recycle mode, since the present day cost of uranium and of fuel

cycle operations do not justify the reprocessing to recover the plutonium from the fuel discharged from PHWRs, and the open Pu-market is not expected. Thus, the cumulative amount of the Pu-fissile recovered from PWRs in the U recycle mode is estimated in order to find when the startup Pu-fissile is prepared.

## 5. Results

The estimated  $U_3O_8$  requirements are summarized in Tables 10 through 12 and Figs. 5 through 7 for projections A, B, and C.

The results of CASE 1 (Section 3.3) indicate that a change of 10% from the 70% base value of the capacity factor results in 11% (in the opposite direction) change in the cumulative (to 2000)  $U_3O_8$  requirements (See Fig. 5).

The case of high nuclear growth projection A, all PWR strategy, the once-through

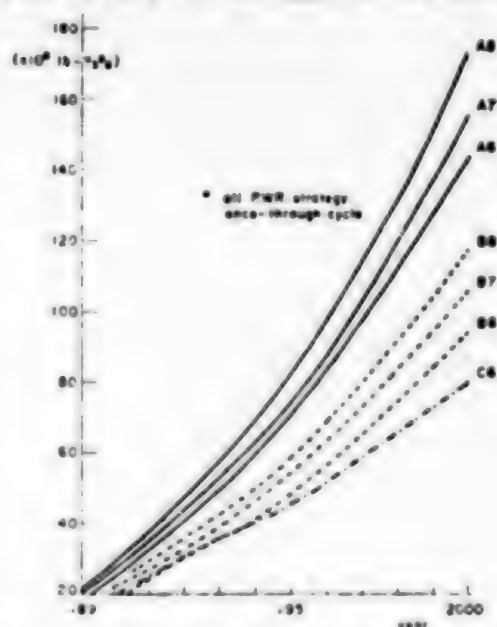


Fig. 5. CUMULATIVE URANIUM REQUIREMENTS  
 NIS Key to the Figure: A8 model A.C.F.=80%  
 A7 model A.C.F.=70% A6 model A.C.F.=60%  
 B8 model B.C.F.=80% B7 model B.C.F.=70%  
 B6 model B.C.F.=60% C6 model C.E.F.=60%

cycle, and the capacity factor of 80%, requires the cumulative (to 2000) requirements of  $172.24 \times 10^4$  lb- $U_3O_8$ , and this amount occupies about 4 to 5 percent of the WOCA cumulative requirements.<sup>21</sup> This maximum requirements are about 23 times larger than the Korean uranium resources<sup>22</sup> of which the grade is 0.015%.

The types of reactors employed in future projects change the projection of  $U_3O_8$  requirements considerably in the once-through cycle. The  $U_3O_8$  requirements for the six different reactor-mix strategies are calculated for CASE 2.

The variations of the portion of the portion of the installed capacity occupied by PWRs and PHWRs to the total installed nuclear capacity, namely, the changes from the reactor strategy 1 (PWR 100%) to reactor strategy 3 (PWR 50%, PHWR 50%), result in the maximum  $U_3O_8$  saving of

Table 10. Cumulative Uranium Requirements\*  
 ( $\times 10^4$  lb- $U_3O_8$ )

Year	RS1**	RS2	RS3	RS4
1990	27.59 <sup>a</sup>	26.31	26.31	26.31
	23.23 <sup>b</sup>	21.15	22.51	21.15
	24.44 <sup>c</sup>	24.44	23.80	24.44
1995	74.96	72.24	67.96	72.88
	54.91	50.26	50.54	51.00
	52.59	51.63	49.50	51.63
2000	155.90	147.54	138.77	144.74
	105.40	99.25	94.80	98.51
	90.57	87.63	83.81	87.08

\* capacity factor : 70% for PWRs  
 80% for PHWRs

fuel cycle : once-through

\*\* RS (Reactor Strategy) :

1 : PWR 100%

2 : PWR 75%, PHWR 25%

3 : PWR 50%, PHWR 50%

4 : PWR 75%, PHWR 20%, FBR 5%

a for nuclear power growth model A

b for nuclear power growth model B

c for nuclear power growth model C

about 10% (See Table 10).

In CASE 3, the emphasis is on fuel options.

The fuel cycle alternatives to increase the utilization of uranium resources are to be introduced sooner or later.

It is assumed that the PWRs would begin recycling U and/or Pu from 1990. However, considering the lead and lag times of each fuel cycle component, no uranium saving effects are assumed until the U and/or Pu of the fuel discharged, that is, the self-generated U/Pu recycle is considered.

About 5%, 9% and 17% reduction in the cumulative (to 2000)  $U_3O_8$  requirements occurs for the improved once-through cycle, the U recycle, and the U-Pu recycle strategies, respectively, in the intermediate nuclear power growth projection B (See Table 11 and)

Table 11. Cumulative Uranium Requirements for Reactor Strategy\*

( $\times 10^4$ lb- $U_3O_8$ )			
Year	Model		
	A	B	C
O**	26.31	21.15	24.44
1990 U	25.75	20.69	23.98
T	23.33	20.17	23.46
I	25.80	21.15	23.68
O	72.88	51.06	51.63
1995 U	67.64	47.94	47.79
T	61.41	44.52	43.68
I	69.10	49.47	49.38
O	141.74	95.51	87.08
2000 U	133.02	89.28	78.17
T	117.90	81.47	67.37
I	135.12	93.78	81.63

\*PWR 75%, PHWR 20%, FBR 5%

\*\*O once-through cycle for PWRs and PHWRs  
U U-recycle from 1990  
T U-Pu recycle from 1990  
I improved once-through cycle  
from 1990

for PWRs

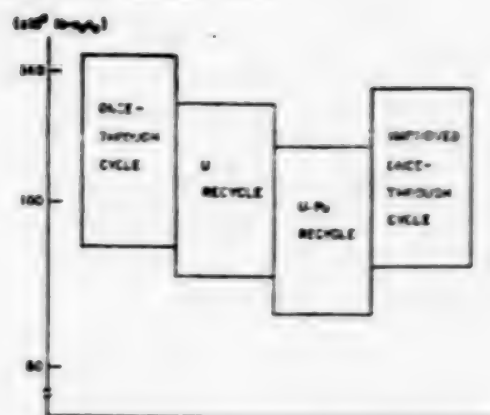


Fig. 6. Cumulative (to 2000) Uranium Requirements

\*High Limit of Each Cycle: Model A

Low Limit of Each Cycle: Model C

U Recycle  
U-Pu recycle } from 1990

Improved Once-through Cycle

Capacity Factor of 70% for PWRs

Reactor Strategy: PWR 75%, PHWR 20%, FBR 5%

It is assumed that the PWRs would begin recycling from 1990 in CASE 3. In order to investigate the sensitivity of  $U_3O_8$  requirements due to the time delay, another case (CASE 4) is considered in which the recycle would initiate from 1995.

This 5-year delay in initiating the recycle increases about 6-10% of the cumulative (to 2000) requirements for the U recycle and about 3-6% for the U-Pu recycle mode

Table 12. Cumulative Uranium Requirements for Reactor Strategy\*

( $\times 10^4$ lb- $U_3O_8$ )			
Year	Model		
	A	B	C
1995 U**	71.46	50.36	50.64
T	69.45	49.37	48.97
2000 U	138.08	97.01	85.82
T	120.94	85.39	71.53

\* PWR 75%, PHWR 20%, FBR 5%

\*\* U U-recycle from 1995 for PWRs

T U-Pu recycle from 1995 for PWRs

once-through cycle for PHWRs Table



Fig. 7. Cumulative (to 2000) Uranium Requirements

High Limit of Each Case: Model A

Low Limit of Each Case: Model C

Capacity Factor of 70% for PWRs

Reactor Strategy: PWR 75%, PHWR 20%, FBR 5%

The 5-year delay in the introduction of the improved once-through cycle also increases about 5-8% of the requirements (See Table 12 and Fig. 7).

Considering only the startup Pu-fissile, as shown in Table 13 and Fig. 8, a fast reactor of 1,200 MWe capacity can be introduced starting the years 1966, 1997 and 1998 for the nuclear power growth projections A, C, and B, respectively, with the U recycle from 1990 assumed. However, if the Pu-fissile of the fuel discharged from PWRs in the 1980's (estimated to be 2481 kg Pu-fissile) is taken into consideration, the first fast reactor can be introduced from 1993 for the high nuclear power growth projection A. An additional fast reactor of 1200 MWe can be introduced in the year 1999 for the projection A.

If the U recycle starts for 1995, the cumulative (to 2000) amount of the recovered Pu-fissile decreases by 25-30%, and the introduction of the fast reactor is delayed by 2 to 3 years (Table 14).

Table 13. Cumulative Pu-Fissile Recovered\*

unit : Kg-Pu fissile

Year	Model		
	A	B	C
1990	1133	1133	1133
1991	2517	2304	2517
1992	3956	3316	3743
1993	5653	4373	5226
1994	7677	5704	7037
1995	1787	7267	9294
1996	13681**	8721	11334
1997	16677	10224	13264**
1998	20854	12587**	16160
1999	25065***	14988	18238
2000	29703	17710	20957

\* For U-Recycle from 1990.

Reactor strategy :

PWR 75%, PHWR 20%, FBR 5%

\*\* Startup of a fast reactor (1200MWe) is possible.

\*\*\* Startup of additional one unit is possible

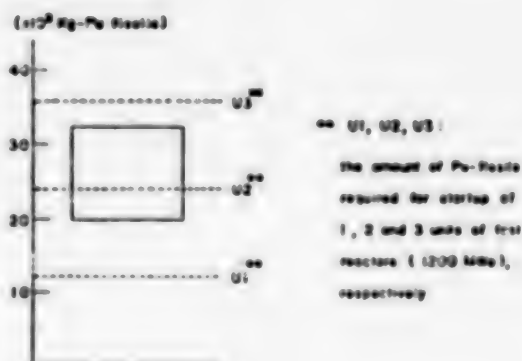


Fig. 8. Cumulative (to 2000) Amount of Pu-Fissile in Discharge Fuel

\* From PWRs

Capacity Factor of 70% for PWRs

Reactor Strategy: PWR 75%, PHWR 20%, FBR 5%

## 6. Conclusion

Noting that a major portion of the nuclear fuel cycle cost is represented by the cost



**Table 14. Cumulative Pu Fissile Recovered\***  
unit : Kg-Pu fissile

Year	Model		
	A	B	C
1995	2949	1403	2309
1996	6040	3214	4547
1997	9186	4866	6626
1998	13016**	6883	9176
1999	17387	9229	11627
2000	22117	12257**	14521**

\* For U Recycle from 1995

Reactor strategy :

PWR 75%, PHWR 20%, FBR 5%

\*\* Startup of a fast reactor (1200MWe) is possible.

NOTE : Fissile Pu required for fast breeder (1200MWe) startup

initial core	3876Kg-Pu fissile
replacement loadings before discharged fuel is recycled	7764Kg-Pu fissile
<b>Total</b>	<b>11640Kg-Pu fissile</b>

of uranium ore, only the  $U_3O_8$  requirements are considered in this work.

If only the thermal reactor recycle is considered, the U-Pu recycle has a strong incentive in  $U_3O_8$  saving. However, if the introduction of fast reactors is possible by the late nineties, this incentive of the U-Pu recycle decreases, and only the U recycle is recommended for the accumulation of the fissile Pu for the fast reactor startup. If any form of recycles or introduction of fast reactors is not considered feasible in the near future, the PHWRs and PWRs in the improved once-through cycle mode have advantages in reducing the  $U_3O_8$  requirements.

Meanwhile, the option of fast reactors must be kept open or established, since it is anticipated that

- i) the price of uranium will not remain low and the availability will be uncertain, and
- ii) the present high capital and fuel

cycle costs of fast reactors could be made to decrease due to future technical developments.

#### Acknowledgment

The authors wish to express their thanks to Prof. C.H. Kim and J.S. Kim for their valuable advice.

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CSO: 4120/4

## S. KOREA/POPULATION, CULTURE AND SOCIETY

### POLL TAKEN ON DOMESTIC, FOREIGN ISSUES

SK221404 [Editorial Report] Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean on 22 September on pages 1, 12 13 publishes the extensive results of an opinion poll of 1,232 people, male and female over the age of 18. It says the random sampling was taken throughout the country from 30 July to 11 August and is being published on the 16th anniversary of the paper's founding.

The key findings of the poll, highlighted on page 1, reveal that 84.2 percent of all respondents want the government to give top priority to stabilizing commodity prices.

On attitudes toward the United States, the paper notes: "Although the people's feelings toward the United States were aggravated in 1977 and 1978 because of former President Carter's policy to withdraw U.S. troops from the ROK and the Pak Tong-son case, the people's anti-U.S. sentiments had improved a little by 1980. This recent 1981 survey shows that 63.6 percent of the respondents said that their sentiments turned for the better compared with 1980, while 4 percent responded that anti-U.S. sentiments have, on the contrary, turned for the worse."

On attitudes toward Japan, the paper notes: "As for the people's anti-Japan sentiments, the 1980 survey showed sentiments against Japan considerably aggravated in comparison with the year before. Likewise, according to this recent poll, the unfavorable impression of Japan still exists without any drastic change. To be specific, 23.7 percent of the respondents said they think sentiments against Japan have turned for the better, while 23.1 percent think the sentiments have turned for the worse."

On domestic issues, the paper notes that "48.9 percent of the respondents expressed the view that 'in 10 years from now they can see a peaceful change of power and that there will be good progress in rooting democracy on our soil.'" It reveals that "42.3 percent express their approval of a tripartisan system comprising the Democratic Justice Party, the Democratic Korea Party and the Korea National Party. And 53.1 percent of all respondents favor the multiparty system, while as many as 34.8 percent of this group still favor a bipartisan system."

On the north-south question, it reveals "15.7 percent of all respondents think unification is totally impossible, while 62.5 percent regard it as totally

unpredictable. This notion prevails among people in their 30's, who were born after the Korean War, while 86.9 percent of people in their 20's or younger regard unification as something for the future which is beyond their reach. As for the method of achieving unification, 39.9 percent of all respondents favor peaceful unification through dialogue, while 36 percent favor unification by achieving economic superiority. However, all indicate their preference for a solution by peaceful means."

The paper also notes: "A total of 15.3 percent of all respondents believe that the militarization of Japan will be helpful to the security of the ROK, while 37.6 percent regard the rearmament of Japan as dangerous and 37.5 percent adopt a wait-and-see attitude toward Japanese military power. It also is noteworthy that people in their 50's and 60's, who experienced colonial rule under the Japanese, keep a wary eye on Japan."

CSO: 4108/4



BRIEFS

VISA WAIVER WITH COSTA RICA--Seoul, 22 Sep (YONHAP)--South Korea and Costa Rica concluded a visa waiver agreement Tuesday in San Jose, the capital of the Central American country, to promote civil exchanges between the two countries, the Foreign Ministry here announced Tuesday. A ministry spokesman said that Korean ambassador to San Jose Yi Yong-hun presented proposing a note and Costa Rican External Relations Minister Bernd Hiehaus Quesada presented a note of acceptance on behalf of their respective governments. Under the agreement, the peoples of South Korea and Costa Rica will be able to visit each other's country and stay for the period of 90 days without an entry visa if the trip is for noncommercial purposes. The agreement also provides that seamen of the two countries will be able to stay in each other's country for 15 days without entry visas if they carry seamen's pocket ledgers or orders for boarding or leaving their ships. According to the spokesman, the agreement will be effective on Oct. 22, one month after its conclusion thus bringing to 27 the number of countries with which South Korea has concluded visa waiver agreements. [Text] [SK220146 Seoul YONHAP in English 0127 GMT 22 Sep 81]

DIPLOMATIC STRATEGY SHIFT URGED--Seoul, 23 Sep (YONHAP)--The Korean National Assembly should place more emphasis on inviting foreign lawmakers rather than sending its lawmakers to conduct the so-called parliamentary diplomacy, leaders of the National Assembly said Wednesday. Assembly speaker Chung Nae-hyok and Rep. Pong Tu-hwan who each headed parliamentary delegations recently, said Korea's parliamentary diplomacy would be more effective if foreign parliamentarians were invited to the country. Chung and his party toured the United States and Colombia July 22-Aug. 7, while Pong and his colleagues visited Canada Aug. 20-Sept. 8. Chung in a report to the assembly also said that parliamentary diplomacy toward the United States should complement the government's diplomatic activities from the sidelines. He added that his visit to America had helped renew American congressional leaders' opinions on the fifth republic, and that his visit to Bogota further strengthened the traditionally friendly relations between the two countries. Rep. Yi Tae-ku, who visited Latin America at the head of another parliamentary group, stressed that it was time to shift Seoul's diplomatic emphasis to the Middle East to Latin America. [Text] [SK230927 Seoul YONHAP in English 0742 GMT 23 Sep 81]

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

HEAVY INDUSTRY EXPORTS OUTPACE LIGHT INDUSTRY

SK210254 Seoul YONHAP in English 0247 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Seoul, 21 Sep (YONHAP)--South Korea's export growth rate of heavy and chemical industrial products has outpaced that of light industrial products this year, it was made known here Monday.

According to Commerce-Industry Ministry officials, the country exported 5.98 billion U.S. dollars' worth of heavy and chemical industrial products during the first eight months of this year, up 27.5 percent over the comparable figure for the same period last year; whereas the country's exports of light industrial products amounted to 6.75 billion dollars as of the end of August this year, 25 percent higher than a year earlier.

Thus, the country's exports of heavy and chemical industrial commodities were lower than those of light industrial commodities during the January-August period in terms of the exportation value, but higher in terms of the export growth rate, 2.5 percent more than the export growth rate of light industrial merchandise.

Meanwhile, South Korea exported a total of 13.67 billion dollars' worth of commodities during the eight months, of which agro-marine products accounted for 262.9 million dollars, down five percent from the agro-marine exports of the corresponding period last year, and mining industrial products accounted for 81 million dollars, a 10.6-percent decrease from industrial products exports of the comparable period last year, the officials said.

Textile exports amounted to 4.12 billion dollars, the largest amount of the total 13.67 billion-dollar export figure during the period; followed by electronics exports with 1.43 billion dollars' worth and steel manufacture exports with 1.38 billion dollars.

CSO: 4120/8

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ROK, FRG MINISTERS AGREE ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION

SK230520 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] Bonn (Special)--Commerce-Industry Minister So Sok-chun and Otto Graf Lambsdorff, West German minister of economy, held a trade ministers meeting Monday afternoon in the conference room of the German Economic Ministry.

In the meeting, the two ministers agreed to increase economic cooperation at both government and private levels with strengthened functions of the Korean-German Chamber of Commerce and Industry, which was established in Seoul recently.

Minister So urged that as many German enterprises as possible participate in Korean small and medium-sized industrial firms manufacturing components and part in the machinery and electronics industries.

So said "We are interested in joint ventures involving small and medium firms in order to improve their efficiency and facilitate intra-industry specialization."

Korea plans to gradually lower the tariff rates on imports of consumer goods from Germany and will raise the Korean import liberalization ratio to a level comparable to that of the advanced industrial countries, he said.

The German minister demanded Korea's early entry into the anti-dumping convention and the import procedures convention, which were included in the multilateral trade negotiations (MTN). So answered the Korean Government was studying such action.

Lambsdorff said the bilateral ministers meeting, the first at cabinet level meeting since the inauguration of Korea's new government, was a sign of improving relations between Korea and Germany.

Following the meeting with Lambsdorff, Minister So had a series of talks with leaders of the German Government to promote friendly and economic relations between the two countries.

CSO: 4120/8

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ROK PREMIER: S. KOREA SEEKS TO DIVERSIFY EXPORT MARKETS

SK070421 Seoul YONHAP in English 0325 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Copenhagen, Denmark, 6 Sep (YONHAP)--Korean Prime Minister Nam Tok-wu said Sunday morning (local time) that Korea's growing interests in North European countries are part of a move to diversify its export markets, and rectify its worsening international balance of payment position stemming from Seoul's heavy dependence on trade with the United States and Japan.

"Korea is seeking joint venture projects with Denmark in various economic fields," Nam said in an interview with a Danish economic daily.

Saying that Korea has a high possibility of importing agricultural products and foodstuffs from Denmark, the Korean prime minister noted that he knew a number of Danish entrepreneurs who are interested in building foodstuff processing companies in Korea.

Nam is on a five-day official visit to Denmark, on the second leg of his tour of Belgium and three Nordic countries.

During the interview, Nam also expressed hope for the joint participation by the two countries construction firms in overseas construction projects.

Prior to the interview, Nam hosted a breakfast meeting for representatives of Korean residents living there, during which he said his current trip to the European countries is aimed at conducting a positive diplomacy, following President Chun Tu-hwan's swing through the five member countries of the association of Southeast Asian nations in June.

Nam is scheduled to leave Copenhagen Monday morning (local time) for Finland on the third leg of his European trip.

CSO: 4120/8



## N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### GOVERNMENT LEADERS ATTEND CONSERVATION CONGRESS

SK220359 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang September 22 (KCNA)--The second congress of the Korean Natural Conservation Union was held at the People's Palace of Culture on September 20 and 21.

A portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, was placed on the platform of the congress.

Attending the congress were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Kim Hwan, secretary of the Central Committee of the party; Comrade Chong Chun-ki, vice-premier of the Administration Council; Comrade So Kwan-hui, vice-premier of the Administration Council and chairman of the Agricultural Commission; personages concerned, provincial (municipal) delegates of the union, and observers.

At the congress, Comrade Kim Hwan read out a congratulatory message of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea.

The congratulatory message said that the second congress of the Korean Natural Conservation Union carried weighty significance in brilliantly embodying the chuche-based idea of nature conservation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and further enhancing the mission and role of the union in keeping with the new requirement of our developing revolution.

The congress took up the questions of thoroughly implementing the teachings given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on nature conservation and the programmatic task set forth at the sixth party congress.

Comrade Chong Chun-ki, vice-premier of the Administration Council and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Natural Conservation Union, made a report.

Then speeches were made.

The reporter and speakers pointed to the successes and experiences gained in the work of nature conservation in the past under the wise guidance of the great

leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre and proposed measures to thoroughly carry into effect the programmatic tasks set forth by the sixth congress of the party in the field of nature protection.

They stressed that the great leader's idea on nature conservation is an original idea which defined the purpose and mission of the work of nature conservation in conformity with the basic demand of the chuche idea to place man, the most valuable being in the world, in the centre of all thinking and make everything serve him.

They said that the chuche-based idea of nature conservation founded by him has been further developed and enriched by the glorious party centre.

According to the report and speeches, a great progress has been made in nature conservation in the past period.

Thick forests have been created and animal and plant resources have constantly increased.

Consequent upon the energetic efforts for implementing the policy of creating forests of economic value which took a form of a nation-wide movement, a lot of forests of economic value including forests of oil bearing trees and bamboo thickets have been created and pheasants, water-deer and other beneficial wild animals and birds are better protected and propagated.

In the period under review, land and water resources have been well protected and utilized.

With the brilliant fulfillment of the historic task of irrigation involving the construction of a large number of reservoirs, big and small, and channels extending hundreds of thousands of ri, it has become possible to better protect water resources and utilize them more rationally. River construction, the main thing in afforestation and water conservancy, particularly the construction of river-dykes and coastal breakwaters has been carried out and shelter belts, anti-erosion forests and bank-protecting forests have been created everywhere to firmly protect arable land and crops.

The Kaema and Paeknu plateaus, once forsaken as useless for many centuries, have been turned into agricultural production bases and tideland extending tens of thousands of hectares has been turned into fertile ricefields and producer of raw materials of silk.

A big success has been made also in developing and exploiting the inexhaustible underground and aquatic resources in our country.

One of the important successes made in nature protection in the past is the creation of hygienic and cultured conditions of living for the working people, free from pollution.

Though factories are densely distributed all over the country, there is no pollution. Scenic spots have been built into spots of culture and rest for the working people, parks and recreation grounds have been laid out in all cities to give to the whole land a living environment free from pollution.

Great successes have been registered in scientific researches for nature conservation.

The congress underlined detailed tasks to protect land, forests, sea and underground resources, increase land and beneficial animal and plant resources, take more thorough steps for preventing pollution and create excellent conditions of culture and rest and nice conditions of emotional life for the working people.

The congress adopted a resolution. It discussed the revision of the rules of the Korean Natural Conservation Union and adopted new rules.

A new leading body of the Central Committee of the union was elected at the congress.

Comrade Chong Chun-ki was elected chairman of the Central Committee of the union.

A letter of pledge was adopted at the congress.

Also adopted were letters to the South Korean and world enthusiasts in nature conservation.

CSO: 4120/6

## N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### DAILY MARKS KIM IL-SONG WORK ANNIVERSARY

SK181537 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1525 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang September 18 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries an article headlined "Programmatic Document That Set Forth Tasks for Building Fully Sovereign and Independent State" on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the publication of the historic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song "Let Us Expose and Smash the Reactionary Manoeuvres of the U.S. Imperialists" (September 18, 1946).

The article says: In his work, the great leader roundly exposed to begin with the fact that the U.S. imperialists who had occupied South Korea declared military government, dissolved people's committees and manoeuvred to totally obliterate the elementary democratic freedom and rights of the South Korean people.

Then he indicated programmatic tasks to fight against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

He underlined detailed tasks to strengthen the work of exposing and denouncing the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism and bestialities committed by the U.S. imperialist aggression troops in South Korea, for the South Korean people to fight more courageously against the reactionary scheme of the U.S. imperialists, and to strengthen the democratic national united front for increasing the democratic forces in the northern half of the republic and lay a solid revolutionary democratic base there.

His historic work was a powerful inspiring banner in well informing the entire Korean people of the aggressive nature of the U.S. imperialists who crawled into South Korea right after liberation under the mask of "helper" and their barbarities and rousing our people in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists and for attaining the full sovereignty and independence of the country.

Noting that 35 years have passed since the great leader set forth programmatic tasks to expose and smash the reactionary scheme of the U.S. imperialists, the article goes on:

Due to the South Korean occupation of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops, the ardent desire of our nation for reunification has not yet been realized.



Now the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique is making desperate efforts to perpetuate the division of the country in accordance with a script of the U.S. imperialists for national division

The U.S. imperialists are now reinforcing their armed forces in South Korea and continue to turn over modern destructive weapons and combat equipment to the puppets. They even intend to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles and neutron bombs.

Declaring that the danger of war cannot be removed in Korea as long as South Korea remains under the occupation of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, the article stressed: The most correct path of achieving the reunification of the country at present is to realise the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

For its early realisation, we should, first of all, achieve a great unity of the whole nation. To this end, it is important to convene at an early date a conference for the promotion of national reunification which would be a sacred site of consultation of the people who desire reunification for discussing problems to carry the reunification proposal into practice.

\* U.S. imperialists should stop running about recklessly and get out of South Korea at once with all their destructive weapons, looking straight into the trend of the times.

We strongly hold that the U.S. authorities must immediately withdraw their aggression forces and lethal weapons from South Korea according to the resolution of the 30th U.N. General Assembly and accept the just proposal of the DPRK to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

CSO: 4120/6

## N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### MOURNING DEATH OF YOM PO-PAE

KWP, CPC Issue Obituary

SK050500 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0411 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, September 5 (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee [CPC] of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on September 4 issued an obituary on the death of Mrs Yom Po-pae who was a revolutionary soldier faithful to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a member of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland. The obituary says:

Mrs Yom Po-pae, who was a faithful revolutionary soldier of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a member of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland died at 19 hours, September 4, 1981, at the age of 93 after a prolonged illness.

Noting that she dedicated her family and her all to the struggle for the liberation of the country and its development and prosperity, it says: She sent her husband and son out to the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and she herself resolutely defended and guarded at the risk of her life the headquarters of the revolution.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was conducting energetic military and political activities in Changbai area, leading the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, Mrs Yom Po-pae attended him in her house and guarded his personal safety and served him with all devotion and fidelity.

After liberation, she actively fought for the development and prosperity of the country and for its independent reunification in every period of the development of the revolution, holding high the lines and policies of the party set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Indeed, the whole life of Mrs Yom Po-pae was the shining life of a revolutionary soldier who set an example of the noble revolutionary spirit of devoting oneself and one's family without hesitation to the revolution.

# Kim Il-song Mourns Death

SK051550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, September 5 (KCNA)--The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song on September 5 sent a wreath to the bier of the late Mrs Yom Po-pae who was a true communist and member of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, mourning her death.

Inscribed on the ribbon hanging from the wreath were the letters "In Memory of the Late Mrs Yom Po-pae."

CS0: 4120/6

## N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### PUBLISHING HOUSE ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

SK081238 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang September 8 (KCNA)—A meeting was held on September 7 at the theatre of the Moranbong Art Troupe to commemorate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Literary and Art Publishing House.

A portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song was placed on the platform of the meeting.

Present at the meeting were Comrade Hwang Jang Yop and Chon Se-pong, Sin Chin-sun, Choe Yong-hwa, Cho Yong-chol and other personages concerned as well as employees of the publishing house and journalists, editors, writers and artists in Pyongyang.

A congratulatory message of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea to the journalists and editors of the Literary and Art Publishing House was read by Comrade Hwang Chang-yop at the meeting.

The congratulatory message highly appreciated the contribution the entire journalists and editors of the Literary and Art Publishing House have made to the development of literature and art and the fulfillment of our cause of revolution by successfully carrying out the editing and publishing of works of literature and arts remaining faithful to the leadership of the party and the leader over the last 35 years.

In the speech for the occasion, Chong So-chon, said that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the Munhwa Chonson Publishing House, the predecessor of the Literary and Art Publishing House on September 2, 1946 after liberation and brightly illumined the road to be followed by the publishing house.

He declared that under the wise leadership of the great leader the literary and art publications have reliably performed their duty in each period of the development of revolution.

The idea of the great leader on the building of chuche-based literary and art publications has been comprehensively deepened and developed and enriched by the glorious party centre, the reporter remarked.

The party, he stated, put forward an original policy of creating and publishing grand epic long novels of cyclic form portraying the great leader and has given energetic guidance in its implementation.

And "Revolutionary Aurora," "The Year 1932" and "At the Foot of Mt. Paektu-san" of the cycle of novels "Immortal History" and all other revolutionary novels serve as true textbooks of life and pabulum of revolution educating the party members and working people to be communist revolutionaries of chuche type, he stressed.

The meeting adopted a letter of pledge.

CSO: 4120/6



## N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### 'NODONG SINMUN' HONORS REVOLUTIONARY HERO

SK191056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang September 19 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN September 19 carries an article headlined "Worthwhile Life of Communist Revolutionary Who Remained Loyal to the Party and Leader" on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the death of Comrade Choe Yong-kon (September 19, 1976).

The article says: Comrade Choe Yong-kon was a communist revolutionary who devoted his whole life to the revolution for successfully carrying out the Korean revolution, upholding the chuche-based revolutionary line and policies advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and one of the competent activists of our party and state.

In the darkest period of the Japanese imperialist rule, he joined in the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle organised and guided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and worked at an important post discharging his military and political assignments with a sense of responsibility.

After liberation he held important posts of the party and the state and devotedly struggled for the strengthening and development of the revolutionary power and the revolutionary armed forces and for the rock-firm unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks based on the chuche idea.

The whole life of Comrade Choe Yong-kon was the worthwhile life of a genuine revolutionary who firmly grasped with his heart the decisive role of a leader in the revolutionary struggle and the greatness of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song through his experience in life and discharged his revolutionary duties as a soldier of the leader at any time and any place.

For Comrade Choe Yong-kon who, experiencing the sorrows of national ruin, craved for the appearance of an outstanding leader, unable to find a right way of struggle, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song was a benefactor of his political life and a great teacher who brightly illumined the road of the revolution with the radiant rays of chuche.

Pointing in detail to the fact that Comrade Choe Yong-kon with a clear and firm outlook on the leader fought with all devotion for the successful carrying out of our revolution, singleheartedly loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the article continues:

The whole life of Comrade Choe Yong-kon was days of struggle full of indescribably arduous trials and difficulties.

But he always cherished deep in mind a national pride and confidence in holding respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem as the great leader and struggled, taking it as an iron rule in the work and life that there must not be even the slightest mistake in holding him in high esteem.

By doing so he could glorify his life on the road of loyalty to the party and the leader.

The article says: The life and noble revolutionary spirit of Comrade Choe Yong-kon, who followed the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, holding him in high esteem, and struggled with all devotion for the realization of the plans and intentions of the leader from the first days of his participation in the revolution to the last day of his life remain forever in the hearts of our people.

CSO: 4120/6

## N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### MINERS CELEBRATE 'DAY OF MINERS'

SK211542 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang September 21 (KCNA)—The coal miners of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea celebrated the Day of Colliers, their red-letter day (September 20).

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song instituted the Day of Colliers (now Day of Miners), the first holiday of workers in our country, so that they might be highly respected in society and have pride, and showed all sorts of solicitude for them.

Our colliers are leading a happy and worthwhile life under the deep care of the great leader and the glorious party centre.

In the coal miners settlements there are now modern dwelling houses and well-built cultural and welfare facilities as in urban districts.

They are treated like airman. Nutritive dining rooms have been built at coal mines, where the colliers are provided with food free of charge and given sufficient between-meals.

A direct commodity transport system has been established to supply daily necessities and foodstuffs to them quickly and in large quantity. The state preferentially provides them with TV sets and other cultural appliances.

Their monetary income is very high. The state pays more expenses for their living allowances and various kinds of subsidy than in other domains. Today our colliers are among those whose life is most affluent in our country. The amount of savings of collier families is comparably larger. The pits, once a site of drudgery, have now turned into an underground "paradise." The concreted pits, cutting faces improved by mechanized stope supports, mechanisation and automation of tunnelling, cutting and carrying operations are to be seen in all coal mines.

The colliers only watch the operation of machines or operate them. They are working pleasantly in pits lit by fluorescent lamp and cooled with fresh air.

They enjoy special benefits for their health, receiving ultra-violet treatment both inside and outside pits.

A number of colliers are taking an active part in state affairs as deputies to the Supreme People Assembly and various other levels of people's assemblies. Labour heroes and merited colliers are numerous.

Our colliers who are faithful to the great leader and the glorious party centre are now increasing production to fully meet the growing demand of the national economy for coal.

CSO: 4120/6

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

AUGUST 'KULLOJA' TABLE OF CONTENTS ANNOUNCED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 7 Aug 81 p 4

[Text] The August issue of KULLOJA, the political-theoretical journal of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party has been published. The contents of the journal are as follows:

The Great Program for Great Nature Remaking

Intensifying and Developing Our Revolution and Developing and  
Enriching the Revolutionary Tradition ..... Yi Nung-hun

Strengthening the Party with Organizational Thought Is a Decisive  
Guarantee for the Completion of Great Revolutionary Causes ..... Kwon Chin-sang

Firmly Establishing the Socialistic Way of Cultural Life Is an  
Indispensable Requirement for the Development of Socialist Society. Ko Chong-ung

Exemplary Behavior by Functionaries Is a Powerful Political  
Function ..... Kim Ui-chin

Our Party's Revolutionary Tradition of Culture and Art and Its  
Shining Succession and Development ..... Ho Paek-san

The Lofty Experience Our Party Gained in Nationalizing Important  
Industries ..... Kim Chae-so

The Superiority of Our Nation's Socialist Supply System for  
Materials ..... Pak Hung-kol

Independent Foundation for Agricultural Production Is an Important  
Materialistic Guarantee for the Enhancement of People's  
Living Conditions ..... Yi Yong-kyun

The Three Great Principles of Fatherland Unification Is the  
Nation's Common Struggle Program ..... Pak Yong-si

The U.S. Imperialists' Vicious Scheming to Establish Control ..... Yi Ch'ang-kuk

CSO: 4108/1



## N. KOREA/ECONOMY

### LSWY MEMBERS ACCOMPLISH FEATS IN PRODUCTION

SK171510 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang September 17 (KCNA)—The Korean young men and women are performing new feats in production and construction with the seventh congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth near at hand.

The LSWY members and youths in the field of mining industry who undertook the task to make the main breach in the fulfillment of the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984) have reported sizable successes in their efforts to increase coal and ore production.

The young miners of the Yongdung Coal Mine built five new "youth cutting faces" and have already produced 20 thousand tons of coal in their drive to beat the 30 thousand ton goal before the seventh congress of the LSWY.

The young miners of the Tokhyon Mine are accelerating in the last stage the building of a large-scale youth cutting site which will produce ore of high content equivalent to the output of a whole pit by applying bold innovation proposals to production.

The youth of the August 8 Factory, a powerful machine production base, nearly doubled the output of ordered equipment in August as against the monthly average in the first half of the year.

The youth of the Songchongang Electric Appliance Plant has increased the output of castings 2.5 times as compared with that early this year by introducing a new method of casting.

Innovative successes are registered by the young workers of other industrial domains including building materials, chemical and textile industries.

The number of the innovators who fulfill ahead of schedule their assignments for this year and under the Second Seven-Year Plan is growing.

Announcement of the fulfillment of the yearly assignments has come from a large number of youths in various fields of the national economy, among them young workers of the Pyongyang Elevator Factory, the Kaesong Textile Mill and the Sungni General Automobile Works.

And commitments of the Second Seven-Year Plan have been honoured by many young workers including the members of the Kim Mun-sam Youth Platoon of the Kowon Coal Mine, the Choe Pyong-sun Youth Tunnelling Platoon of the Ungok Coal Mine, the Kim Ho-kyong youth Tunnelling Platoon of the Teehyang Coal Mine and the youth gauge workteam No 2 of the glass shop of the Nampo Glass Factory.

CSO: 4120/6

## N. KOREA/ECONOMY

### INDUSTRY MAKES RAPID DEVELOPMENT

SK191538 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1526 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, September 19 (KCNA)—Korean industry has made rapid progress over the last 33 years since the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung the power of the republic from its very inception waged a vigorous struggle for laying the foundation of an independent national economy while preparing the socialist transformation of the relations of production, on the basis of the successes of the democratic revolution.

As a result, the nation's industry far surpassed the preliberation level of production in the period of peaceful construction after the liberation. The industrial output in 1949 was 3.5 times that in 1946.

In the period of the Three-Year Plan after the war the power of the republic rehabilitated the national economy severely destroyed in the war and lifted industrial output 2.8 times.

In the decade-long period from 1961 to 1970 when the all-round industrialisation of the country made headway the industrial output jumped at an annual average rate of 12.8 per cent.

In the 1970s in particular, the glorious party centre, upholding the lofty intention of the great leader, applied the policy of speed campaign to socialist economic construction on an overall scale, creating an immensely high growth rate of economy. During the decade the industrial output recorded an average annual growth rate of 15.9 per cent.

In the current Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984), the gross industrial output jumped by 15-17 per cent during the last three years, much higher than the 12.1 per cent envisaged in the plan.

The industrial output in 1979 was 263.9 times the 1946 figure.

Already in 1977, our industry turned out in 5 days what it produced in the whole year of preliberation 1944.

The self-supply rate of our independent national industry has gone beyond 70 per cent in raw material and fuel and 98 per cent in machinery and equipment.

During the last few years some 3,000 factories, enterprises and other objects of productive construction were completed every year to round off the industrial structure and remarkably increase its potential.

As a result, the Korean industry forms today one comprehensive industrial system in which all the domains of production are organically interlinked from the extraction of raw materials to the production of finished goods.

The Korean industry continues to race ahead at full speed, unaffected by any economic fluctuation.

Many factories and enterprises are energetically waging a drive to fulfill the current Seven-Year Plan far ahead of schedule and successfully attain the grand prospective goals for the 1980s.

At the end of the 1980s the industrial output will be 1,000 times the 1946 figure and our industry will produce in 8 hours what it produced in the whole year of 1946.

CSO: 4120/6

## N. KOREA/ECONOMY

### PROSPECTS FOR ACHIEVING GRAIN TARGET 'BRIGHT'

SK041134 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang September 4 (KCNA)--The Democratic People's Republic of Korea set herself the goal of raising the annual grain output to 15 million tons in the 1980s.

Fifteen million tons of grain--this is over 8 million tons greater than the total grain output of the North and the South of Korea before liberation or 13.1 million tons more than the total grain output of the northern half of the republic in 1946.

To produce 15 million tons of grain in our country with a limited area of arable land means raising the country's agriculture to the level of the most advanced countries in the world.

When this goal is attained, our country will have considerable food reserves for our people, while supplying a sufficient amount of raw materials and feed to the light industry and stockbreeding.

Today the foundation of agricultural production in our country opens a bright vista for the successful attainment of the grain target in the new long-range objectives.

Electrification and irrigation have already been completed in the countryside and mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture reached a high level. Almost all farm work is done with the help of machines and chemicals.

In particular, we have the great chuche method of farming and competent agro-technicians and agricultural working people armed with modern science and technique to apply the method.

In Korea many efforts are directed to the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture to increase grain output, while a vigorous struggle is going on to expand the area of cultivated land and further improve the seed production and the methods of crop cultivation.

Consequently, 10-12 tractors will be allotted to every 100 hectares of arable land and all the paddy and non-paddy fields be standardized in the near future. And more chemical means of various kinds including chemical fertilizers and agricultural medicines will be produced and sent to the countryside. [as printed]

Then, all farm work will be done by machines and chemicals in the countryside of Korea and the cooperative farms will introduce the 8 hour working-day just as at factories, while producing more grain.

Along with this, 300,000 hectares of tideland will be reclaimed on the western coast of the country till the end of the 1980s and a drive for obtaining more land will be conducted throughout the country to bring 200,000 hectares of more land under cultivation for increasing the grain output by far.

Besides, the production of seed and the method of crop cultivation will be markedly improved to substantially increase per-unit-area yields.

The countryside of Korea will be turned into a better, more abundant people's paradise.

CSO: 4120/6



## N. KOREA/ECONOMY

### INFORMATION ON NORTH KOREAN INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

[The following information on North Korean factories, mines and other industrial facilities has been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. The following abbreviation is used in the sourceline: MC = MINJU CHOSON.]

- Wonsan Ship Repair Plant      established a 15-day ship repair system: in January, exceeded plans 1.3 times; adopted high-efficiency tools and, with high-speed iron cutting, overfulfilled parts production plan results 1.5 times; hull repair shop finishing plans early due to specialization in repair operations and introduction of concentrated repair methods [MC 1 Mar 81 p 1]
- 5 December Factory      workers and three revolutions team members sending more equipment to power stations and new chemical fiber plants; pipe shop reorganized equipment, including iron-plate benders and doubled production efficiency; mechanization work team adopted new tools and advanced technology to the cutting and bending process; the drill press shop is exceeding plans in large facilities manufacture in order to send more to new chemical fiber plants [MC 3 Mar 81 p 1]
- Ch'onnaeri Cement Plant      greatly raised production by realizing automation, remote control, and conveyers for the transport system in production processes, and by adopting a new firing method which uses less fuel; made cranes by themselves to install the equipment [MC 4 Mar 81 p 1]
- 8 August Factory      making large drainage lock gate equipment for rural area management; pipe shop made four large watergate frames faster than planned; the steel casting shop and 3rd manufacturing shop made one month's gate shafts in 20 days; No 2 manufacturing shop made five lockgate winches in February [MC 7 Mar 81 p 1]
- 8 February Cement Plant      crusher operators are raising cement production per hour by 3 tons over previously through spot inspections and maintenance of equipment; with good

cooperation between operators of fuel and raw materials systems, adopted a new high-speed firing method, so is increasing clinker production amounts per hour [MC 8 Mar 81 p 1]

**Huich'on Machine Tool  
Factory**

designed new-style machine tools, including a cylindrical grinder and a boring machine [MC 8 Mar 81 p 1]

**Kangson Steel Works**

with command personnel going to work sites and striving with workers to get production reserves, in March daily production results raised steel 41%, steel production 30%, wire rope 4%, and pig iron 16%, compared with last month; 1st steel shop adopted a pre-heating process for charging matter and reorganized melting furnaces, so is exceeding steel production plans; by modernizing the rollers and adopting a method for concentrated heat and pressure, workers are getting 120,000 tons from a blooming mill of 60,000-ton capacity [MC 10 Mar 81 p 1]

**P'yongsong Rubber Cord  
Factory**

finished industrial production amounts for the 7-year plan last February; spinning work team is running equipment strictly in accordance with standard operating procedure; no 1, 2, 3 garment work team realized conversion to high-speed of garment machinery and adopted an advanced rotation method and rubber cord connecting method [MC 11 Mar 81 p 1]

**Mangyongdae Machine  
Tool Factory**

command functionaries went to shops and established specialized systems according to function or product; the manufacturing shop itself made a gear shaper production tool and raised tool and part production; mechanization and materials shops themselves made iron plate cutting machinery, iron plate bending machinery, and round steel cutting machinery, and adopted a new method for materials heating control [MC 12 Mar 81 p 1]

**Tanch'on Magnesia Factory**

1st magnesia shop adopted a high-speed firing method and raised magnesia clinker production a daily average 1.2 times over plans; 25 May shop realized technical reorganization of furnace heating and raising temperature of fuel, so have reduced firing time; technicians and workers of the 2nd shop recently made firing time automation recording gauges, raising production capability 10% [MC 12 Mar 81 p 1]

**Kilju Pulp Plant**

workers and three revolutions team members made new oxygen generators; introduced a second-level sorting system and raised both amount and quality of the pulp [MC 18 Mar 81 p 3]

Kumya Youth Coal Mine	excavator operators newly restructured buckets, raising the utilization rate and overfulfilling plans 50% daily; operators of intermediate-sized excavators are raising equipment utilization rates through prior preparation of spare parts, exceeding plans 20-30% daily [MC 19 Mar 81 p 1]
Sinch'ang Coal Mine	introduced new draft excavator, new-model drills, and large-size conveyer belts; made 10 conveyer belts in a few days for coal transport and installed them in pits; made excavators which were three times as efficient as existing equipment [MC 19 Mar 81 p 1]
Hungnam Fertilizer Complex	chemical machinery subfactory and maintenance shops produced spare parts and components necessary for maintenance; the complex is concentrating on raising production of ammonia for gassification work; current transformer shop is seeking to lower consumption levels per unit at the same time it gets workers to run equipment in accordance with standard operating procedure [MC 20 Mar 81 p 3]
Sunch'on Nitrolime Fertilizer Factory	electric oven operators in the carbide no 1 shop doing well in technical management of ovens and have conserved 47,000 kw/hours of electricity while boosting production; operators in the 1st fertilizer shop are doing well by running equipment in accordance with specifications, while the operators of the rotary nitride ovens are normalizing high production levels [MC 25 Mar 81 p 1]
Chonch'on Coal Mine	drillers installed a pneumatic loader at the cutting area and reduced block handling time; they also adopted a new core extracting method, cutting down drilling time and raising the number of blasts 2-3 times; conducting better spot inspections and maintenance of mechanization pit equipment, and running equipment fully with advanced methods, coal production is raising a daily average of 90% [MC 28 Mar 81 p 3]
Kumson Tractory Factory	1st manufacturing shop increasing the utilization rate of automation and conveyer lines and reorganizing technical management, so is more than doubling combat quotas on P'unngnyon-ho tractor engine frame manufacturing; the casting shop adopted advanced high-efficiency work methods [MC 31 Mar 81 p 3]
Hwanghae Iron Works	in 2 1/2 months, produced carbon fertilizer at 21% over results of the same time last year; production sector workers have semi-automated operations of crushers and drying ovens [MC 31 Mar 81 p 3]

Namp'o Glass Factory	three revolutions team members and 15 April technical innovation shock brigade members innovated in solving problems in making an automated lopping machine for the plate glass shop; also solved technical problems in the assembly sector [MC 3 Apr 81 p 3]
Kondok Mine	as of the 12th, finished construction on a new large-size vertical shaft and auxiliary vertical shaft [MC 14 Apr 81 p 1]
Haeju Smeltery	workers and a 15 April technical innovation shock brigade improved technology in the sulphuric acid system, including acquisition of necessary technical facilities; raising the levels of modernization in phosphate fertilizer production facilities, including getting another firing room [MC 16 Apr 81 p 1]
Tae'an Heavy Machinery Complex	pipe shop adopted new technology, tripling manufacturing speed for turbine parts and finished its generator head assembly plan early; generating equipment No 1 shop made 40 new tools and implements, increasing speed on generator parts [MC 18 Apr 81 p 1]
9 August Factory	specializing in operations by assembly-line; in the first quarter, greatly raised production of sled vehicle rock drills over last year [MC 21 Apr 81 p 1]
Kumsong Tractor Factory	the transmission shop completed dozens of innovations in reorganizing the coupler assembler and 4-axle press and spread them to other shops; No 1 manufacturing shop made new tools, including bolt controllers; materials sector adopted new technology, including the restructuring of ventilator pipes and rationalization of compressor wiring construction, saving 200,000 kw/hours of power a month; casting shop adopted a charging preheating method and reorganized charging doors, cutting 30 minutes off melting time [MC 21 Apr 81 p 3]

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BRIEFS

**TRAINING AGROTECHNICIANS**--Pyongyang September 4 (KCNA)--Signal successes have been made in the work of training agro-technicians in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Our country had a few technicians and specialists in the past. But now each cooperative farm has an average of 57 of them. The number of the technicians and specialists for each cooperative farm has reached 76.4 in South Kwanghae Province, 68 in Nampo Municipality and 67 in North Pyongan Province, main agricultural zones. One of every five agricultural working people is a technician at the Taehongdan County combined farm where comprehensive mechanization is near completion. Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song Korea has directed much efforts to the work of increasing the number of the competent rural technicians in keeping with agriculture being industrialized and becoming highly intensified. In this course, many technicians and specialists armed with modern agro-science and technology were trained in a short time to bring their number for each cooperative farm to 17.5 in 1969 and to 55 in 1976. Today, in our country, the demands for agro-technicians are met locally with one agricultural college operating in each province and one higher agricultural school in each county. [Text] [SK041559 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 4 Sep 81]

**REED HARVEST**--Pyongyang September 4 (KCNA)--A rich harvest previously unknown is foreseen in the reed fields of "Bidansom" (silk island), one of the nations bases of chemical fibre raw material. An increase of more than 12,000 tons above last years peak is expected there. "Bidansom" which has been created at the estuary of the River Amnok-Gang under a far-reaching plan of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a vast man-made island which has been brought into shape by linking Sindo and several other islands, Mumyongpyong and other tidelands by a dyke stretching more than 100 ri. It has been upturned into reed fields extending thousands of hectares created in this island. The combined farm district committee has developed a strain of reed suitable to the geographical conditions and the climate and soil and introduced scientific methods of cultivation, while raising the proportion of mechanized work and increasing the area of reed fields. Reed output per hectare has gone up systematically. This year it is expected to be 9.6 tons above 15 years ago. A valuable raw material of artificial silk, reed is sent to the Sinuiju chemical fibre mill with an annual production capacity of tens of thousands of tons of chemical fibre. [Text] [SK041610 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1534 GMT 4 Sep 81]



**GRAIN STOREHOUSES**—Pyongyang September 18 (KCNA)—Many storehouses of rice and maize are now being built in all parts of Korea. Our country has built a great number of those stores in keeping with the increase of grain production thanks to a good harvest every year. Another bumper crop visiting socialist cooperative fields this year, a shortage is felt in rice and maize stores. North Hwanghae Province is repairing 2,400 stores among the existing maize stores and building 1,190 new ones, while building many rice stores. Two hundred new rice and maize storehouses are taking shape in Singye County of the province, in Hwangju County, 429 maize stores are cropping up. In South Hwanghae Province, they are accelerating the building of rice and maize stores to complete them before harvesting. In Haeju, a large-size modern rice storehouse was built to be followed by the construction of another big one. In North Pyongan Province many rice storehouses are under construction in its counties while all the cooperative farms are building makeshift rice and maize stores at the thrashing ground of each workteam by their own efforts. Extensive construction of rice and maize stores is under way in other provinces, too. [Text] [SK181525 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1521 GMT 18 Sep 81]

**RAILWAY FREIGHT TRANSPORT**—Pyongyang September 18 (KCNA)—The railway transport workers of Korea carried 1,936,000 more tons of freight than the traction norm in the last one month. The Sinsongchon Locomotive Corps under the Pyongyang Railway Administration upped the transport of coal by 30-50 per cent above the traction norm by introducing a new train running method suited to the geographical conditions. The locomotive crews in charge of transport to iron and steel works are carrying over 1.3 times more iron ore than the traction norm by coupling more freight wagons to trains for multisection centralized transport. In this way the Pyongyang railway administration carried nearly 700,000 more tons of load than the traction norm in recent one month. The Hamhung, Chongjin and Kaechon railway administrations have also registered success through a drive for increased transport. [Text] [SK180825 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0816 GMT 18 Sep 81]

**WINTER FISHING PREPARATIONS**—Pyongyang September 18 (KCNA)—The fishermen of South Hamgyong Province which accounts for 70 per cent of the nation's aquatic output have finished in the main preparations for winter fishing operations. Hundreds of fishing boats and over 1,400 refrigerating facilities have been repaired and readjusted in the last half a month. A greater portion of annual fish catch is attained in winter in our country. Accordingly, effective preparations for winter fishing operations are of decisive importance in increasing the annual fish catch. Preparations for winter fishing, which were planned to be wound up till the end of this month, are now nearing completion as a whole. A number of modern fishing boats were built, existing ones repaired and readjusted and refrigerating centres equipped with modern facilities. Various kinds of fishing tackle are fully provided and the construction of fish unloading facilities and indoor fish processing grounds is progressing at the final stage at fishery bases in different parts. [Text] [SK181012 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 18 Sep 81]

**TRANSPLANTING MACHINERY PRODUCTION**—Trailing farm machinery factories are finishing production of transplanting machinery ahead of the transplanting season. The Haeju Trailing Farm Machinery Factory is utilizing production capabilities to the maximum and is normalizing high production levels for parts. The Koksan Trailing Farm Machinery Factory is exceeding production plans 20 percent and is increasing the level of conversion to presses and dies. The Hamhung Trailing Farm Machinery Factory is exceeding plans better than 90 percent every day to guarantee its production by the end of April. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 4 Apr 81 p 1] 9122

**VINALON COMPLEX CONSTRUCTION**—Construction workers are increasing speed on a new chemical fiber plant to stand at the 8 February Vinalon Complex, intending to complete the first stage by April. Construction command personnel established plans by project and established methods to concentrate labor and machinery a project at a time. The 4th shop of the 33rd Chemical Plant Construction Station is exceeding plans 100 percent daily in construction of the spinning, machinery, and fiber storage rooms. The 1st work team is doing well in complex equipment foundation floor construction and roof construction. The 3rd substation, charged with important capital construction, specialized in manufacturing and has increased the level of presses and automatic welders. The electricity and automation substation is guaranteeing a high level of automation and remote control. The Yongsong Machinery Complex, among others, is concentrating labor and materials in making equipment for this project. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 3 Mar 81 p 1] 9122

**SMALL-MEDIUM POWER STATIONS**—South Hwanghae Province continues to build small-medium power stations. Youth shock brigades in Pyoksong-kun [county], Changyon-kun, and Unch'on-kun, which started work at the beginning of the year, have already finished buildings, watercourse, and equipment assembly on power stations and have begun test runs. A brigade in Kangnyon-kun finished ahead of plans in building construction and equipment assembly and began concentrated test running of generating equipment. Youth construction workers in Ongjin-kun, Sinwon-kun, and P'yongch'on-kun are exceeding plans in generator and watercourse piping assembly, despite difficulties. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 3 Mar 81 p 1] 9122

**COAL MINING MINISTRY**—Coal mines under the Ministry of Coal Mining Industries are doing well in collective mechanization of cutting work and hardening of pits. Mines such as the T'aehyang, Yongnim, Samch'onp'o, Koch'am, and Namjon Coal Mines are putting in many concentrated excavators, coal cutters, and high-efficiency loaders. The Sinch'ang, Tokch'on, Hyongbong, Toksong, and Chenam Coal Mines are increasing production through permanentization of pits. The Myongch'on, Kokonwon, and Myonggam Coal Mines made many new coal cutters. Workers and technicians at the Namjon, Yongdae, and Sillip Coal Mines are pushing collective mechanization of cutting work by making high-efficiency loaders and reloaders. The Tokch'on Region Coal Mining Complex is generalizing the experience of the Hyongbong Coal Mine, which itself produced many concrete braces for pit hardening. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 4 Mar 81 p 1] 9122

**AUTOMATION FACTORY SUCCESSES**—Enterprises subordinate to the General Bureau of Automation Industries are specializing in production by factory. Functionaries of the Sunch'on Automation Elements Factory are doing well in technical guidance and maintenance work and are increasing production results 100 percent over last year at the same time. The P'yongch'on, Sap'o, Sinuiju, and Aoji Automation Implements Factories are strengthening technology to run equipment fully. 15 April technical innovation shock brigades at the Hamju, Hungnam, and Taedonggang Automation Implements Factories played a great role in obtaining technical facilities and in raising technical training. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 4 Mar 81 p 1] 9122

**TANCH'ON REGION MINES**—The Tanch'on Region Mining Complex is raising ore production amounts through political work as well as concentrating labor and machinery on vein-rich pits. The Komdok Mine is getting good results with central vertical shaft pit construction. The Sangnong Mine is doing well in drilling; the Sihung Pit is concentrating extraction equipment, including rock drill cars and large trucks, in the enlarged pit. The Hoch'on Youth Mine is also greatly raising ore production. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 8 Mar 81 p 1] 9122

**NORTHERN REGION COALING**—The northern region coal mines are having an upsurge in production. The Obong Coal Mine is exceeding drilling plans by increasing contact among drilling platoons and fully operating equipment. The Kokonwon Coal Mine doubled drilling speed by adopting a method for simultaneous drilling, bracing, and loading. The Aoji Coal Mine is doing well with good use of equipment. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 11 Mar 81 p 1] 9122

**SUNCH'ON COALING COMPLEX**—The Sunch'on Region Coal Mining Complex is increasing results every day. Miners at the 8 February Union Youth Coal Mines are exceeding all plan indices in coal production, drilling, and pit hardening through good technical management and raising the equipment utilization rate 3 percent; pits deployed tunnelling equipment to fit rock conditions and are overfulfilling plans. At the Yongdae Coal Mine, miners are using equipment well to more than double fixed plans. The Ch'onsong Youth Coal Mine is normalizing high levels of coal production through prior preparation of reserve fields. The Sinch'ang Coal Mine increased coal transport capacity by putting conveyer belts in at several places. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 11 Mar 81 p 1] 9122

**PROVINCIAL TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS**—15 April technical innovation shock brigades in Kangwon Province have already made over 500 technical innovations. A brigade at the Ch'onnaeri Cement Plant made improvements to the no 3 firing furnace, resulting in a better than four-fold increase in capacity; the brigade also enabled conservation of diesel oil through mechanizing the raw materials transport system. At the Mulp'yong Smelter, a brigade raised production while saving electric power by making carbon rectifiers; by installing waste water neutralization equipment, they enabled an increase of an annual 5,000 tons in sulphuric acid. A brigade made new machinery and got adoption of mid-level trawlers on 200 HP fishing boats at the T'ongch'on Fishery, enabling an annual 6,000 ton increase in the catch. At the Honsan Disabled Veterans Plastic Goods Factory, a brigade made various special large automatic sprayers as well as modern vinyl sheet makers. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 21 Mar 81 p 3] 9122



**EXTRACTION INDUSTRY MODERNIZATION**—15 April technical innovation shock brigades in the extraction industry sector are modernizing mine work and transport. Brigades at the Ulliyul Mine aided production by installing a rope bridge conveyer 100 meters in the air and diverting trucks to other sectors. A brigade at the Koch'am Coal Mine introduced a new high-efficiency coal cutter. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 22 Mar 81 p 1] 9122

**MINING OPERATION IMPROVEMENTS**—Various mines are improving work capabilities. The 5 March Youth Mine and the Sangnong Mine are finishing construction of belt conveyer transport, with both better than 60 percent completed. The Unhong, Hyesan Youth, Inp'yong, and August Mines are enlarging their concentrate areas. The August Mine installed a large grinder in its system and is assembling floatation devices and electrical equipment. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 22 Mar 81 p 1] 9122

**THERMAL POWER PRODUCTION**—Thermal power stations are now normalizing electricity production at maximum levels. At the Pukch'ang Power Station, the youth shop is guaranteeing scientific operation of generators, raising per hour electric power production amounts more than 5,000 kw/hours above plans; the 3rd shop reorganized boiler operation methods and raised efficiency of combustion, getting production of more steam than nominal capacity. The Ch'ongch'ongang Power Station strengthened technical guidance for generating equipment management and is producing electric power at more than 1.8 times the results of the same time last year. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 24 Mar 81 p 1] 9122

**RAILROAD TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS**—Members of the 6 November Railroad Scientific and Technical Shock Brigade have achieved 3,280 valuable innovations over the last year in modernizing railroad transport. Brigade members made such things as machinery and freight car bearings and hydraulic continuous loaders; they also aided in loading and transport methodology. Brigade members cooperated with workers of the Railroad Electrification Research Group to get adopted a new line-stringing method in electrification of the Kwon-Pongsan-Chongju-Ch'ongsu-Huich'on-Manp'o railroad, and in seeking a method operationalizing the railroad for electric power conservation. Brigade members innovated in saving fuel and materials by producing new heat insulating materials and brake shoes. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 2 Apr 81 p 1] 9122

**PROVINCIAL POWER STATIONS**—Small-medium power stations of South Hamgyong Province are exceeding electricity production plans by 60 percent, through seeking water sources for full operation of equipment. The small-medium power stations in Yodok-kun [county] are doing well in facilities maintenance for generating equipment and structures. The Power Station where Comrade Han Ki-nze Works is raising embankments to prevent water leakage and raising daily electricity production amounts 73 percent over plans. The Ku-up Power Station is increasing turbine efficiency. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 2 Apr 81 p 3] 9122

**EXTRACTION MACHINERY PRODUCTION**—Workers and three revolutions team members of mines, coal mines, and machinery factories are expanding the extraction machinery production base; the Ministry of Second Machinery Industry has established goals by plant and stage for finishing general enlargement construction. The 9 August

Factory is constructing a new shop for production of high-speed tunnelling equipment, and construction workers of the 32nd Chemical Plant Construction Station have set mid-April as the goal for finishing the first stage construction. The 10 May Factory is in the last phases of the first stage of a new shop to produce long-distance conveyer belt equipment; the factory is also pushing ahead with construction to enlarge its production capability for large equipment, including cylindrical coal cutters and winches. At the Tanch'on Mining Machinery Factory, the 43rd Mine Construction Station is putting in a large concentrated equipment production base for large grinders and conical crushers. The Hoeryong Coal Mining Factory is constructing a production base for coal cutters, drills, and iron braces for northern region coal mines. The Pyongyang Coal Mining Machinery Factory finished building construction for the hydraulic brace pipe shop and is in the last stages of equipment assembly. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 8 Apr 81 p 1] 9122

CH'ONGJIN AREA INNOVATIONS--15 April Technical Innovations Shock Brigades have already introduced 3,100 innovations in the city of Ch'ongjin. At the Kim Ch'aek Iron Works' blooming mill, a brigade researched normalized means of production according to frequency, raising oxygen production and enabling the drawing of more steel; they established a new blowing process in the blast furnace shop, more than doubling furnace life. A brigade at the Musan Mine got adoption of a new transport method to the grinder area and reorganized shock absorbing equipment on the tracks. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 19 Apr 81 p 1] 9122

PROVINCIAL POWER CONSERVATION--Enterprises in North Hwanghae Province are innovating to cut power consumption levels. At the Hwanghae Iron Works, the rolling shop has rationalized load controls on rollers and is saving more than 10 percent of its power by switching equipment which used extra power. The 8 February Cement Plant is seeking to produce more cement per unit-hour as one means of lowering power consumption levels; the engineering shop has made innovations, such as adopting brake facilities to capital equipment, and is getting power conservation reserves of an annual 400,000 kw/hour. Miners at the 8 November Mine undertook good equipment management and maintenance and cut per ton power levels 7 kw/hours in cutting and above 5 kw/hours in ore handling. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 24 Apr 81 p 1] 9122

CSO: 4108/157



## N. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

### PAPERS MARK DAY OF EDUCATION

SKD51058 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang September 5 (KCNA)—Papers here dedicate editorials to the fourth anniversary of the publication of "Theses on Socialist Education" (September 5, 1977) and Day of Education.

In an editorial titled "Let Us Bring Up More Competent Revolutionary Cadres by Thoroughly Implementing Theses on Socialist Education" NODONG SINMUN says:

The publication of "Theses on Socialist Education," a communist educational programme, by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung was a historic event of weighty significance in the development of education and the accomplishment of the cause of socialism and communism in our country.

The theses on socialist education is an immortal encyclopedia of education brilliantly summing up and consummating in an allround way the shining victories and successes, experiences and exploits in the development of socialist education in our country under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung.

The theses gives a comprehensive exposition of all the theoretical and practical problems to be solved in education, from the essence and aim of socialist education and the basic principle of socialist pedagogy in the content and method of socialist education and tasks to consolidate the socialist educational system and strengthen the party's leadership of education.

The publication of the theses on socialist education provided a revolutionary educational doctrine of the working class to bring up revolutionaries successfully not only for today but also for the future communist society.

Indeed, the educational theses is a firm guiding principle for successfully training the reserves of revolution who will shoulder the future of the country and thereby accomplishing the cause of modeling the whole society on the chuche idea.

The truth of the theses on socialist education and its invincible vitality have been fully proved through practice and are given fuller scope as days go by.

In the course of the struggle to implement the method of education has been markedly improved in accordance with the basic principle of socialist pedagogy, with the result that our education has developed as a more revolutionary and chuche-based education and its scientific and theoretical level risen higher.

Along with the increase of social concern and help for education, the material and technical foundations of schools have been further consolidated and educational conditions remarkably bettered. In consequence of the firm establishment of a revolutionary habit of study throughout the country, the quality of teachers and school records of students, the level of general knowledge and technical and cultural level of the working people have markedly risen. A big stride forward has been made also in the struggle for the intellectualization of the whole society.

All these successes gained in the struggle to implement the theses are a brilliant fruition of the energetic guidance of our party to thoroughly materialize the grand plan of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Our party indicated a clear-cut direction and ways to carry through the theses and leads our people to correctly solve all problems arising in education, from the building up of ranks of educational workers to the improvement of the content of education and the construction of schools.

Recently our party raised problems of principle in improving work with youth and children and improving the quality of education and took epochal steps for this, thus opening a broad vista for making a new advance in the training of the rising generation and in education.

Noting that it is necessary to bring about constant changes in education by continuously and thoroughly implementing the theses on socialist education on the basis of the already achieved successes, the editorial points to tasks for this.

CSD: 4120/6

N. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

LEADERS ATTEND CEREMONY ON PHYSICAL CULTURE

SK071048 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, September 7 (KCNA)--A central opening ceremony for the examination of people's physical strength for 1981 was held on September 6 at the Central House of Workers. It was attended by Comrade Chong Chun-ki, Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, Comrade Pak Su-tong, and Chang Yun-pil, Kim Pong-chu, Yi Yong-su and other personages concerned and workers, office employees and students in Pyongyang.

Addressing the opening ceremony, a speaker said that sound physique is one of the qualities which must be possessed by fully developed communist men of *juche* type, and stressed that all functionaries and working people should make full physical preparations to devote themselves to the revolution and construction at all times by popularizing sports and making it an inseparable part of their daily life, holding high the *chuche*-based sports idea advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party's unique sports policy.

The speakers who followed him on the rostrum to evince their resolution said that during the period of the examination of people's physical strength in September and October sports activities for physical training should be further strengthened and shining feats be performed in the endeavours to overfulfill the national economic assignments for this year. A resolution was adopted at the opening ceremony.

CSO: 4120/6

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

CHONG CHUN-KI AT PARTY FOR CHONGNYON JOURNALISTS

SK041007 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0841 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang September 4 (KCNA)--A meeting of journalists, editors and working people in Pyongyang was held on September 3 at the Central House of Workers to welcome the journalists delegation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Choe U-kyun, editor-in-chief of CHOSON SINBO, now on a visit to the socialist homeland.

Attending the meeting were Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, and Kim Ki-nam, Ho Chong-suk, Kim Chu-yong, Yi Chae-kwan and other personages concerned and journalists, editors and working people in Pyongyang.

Kim Ki-nam, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union and editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN, made a speech at the meeting.

He said that in the past period the pressmen of Chongnyon have waged a vigorous struggle to carry into practice Chongnyon's press policy expounded by the great leader under the difficult conditions where the obstructionist manoeuvres of the enemy were ceaseless, and made a great success in this course.

He noted that journalists and editors of Chongnyon are reliably preparing themselves to be revolutionary soldiers of chuche type who trust and follow the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre in any adversity and devote their all to the cause of chuche.

Journalists and editors in the homeland, he declared, will actively support and encourage with might and main the patriotic activities of Chongnyon journalists and editors.

Editor-in-chief Choe U-kyun spoke next.

He said: Today the publications of Chongnyon including CHOSON SINBO are discharging an important duty as an ideological weapon in widely disseminating immortal Kimilsongism among the Koreans in Japan and the peoples of various countries and powerfully organizing and mobilizing Chongnyon functionaries and Koreans in Japan to carry out the patriotic task for the accomplishment of the cause of chuche.

Successes of Chongnyon publications including CHOSON SINBO have been made possible because the great leader expounded chuche-based idea of the press of overseas compatriots and wisely leads them on the road of victory and glory, he stressed.

He spoke about deepest solicitude of the great leader and the glorious party centre for the Chongnyon pressmen.

He said: Today Chongnyon pressmen regard it as the most honourable thing to be loyal forever with a spotlessly clean and pure mind to the great leader and the glorious party centre, and deem it the highest glory to contribute to the victory of the cause of Kimilsongism, holding higher the pen of chuche.

CSO: 4120/6



## N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

### CHONGNYON HOSTS BANQUET ON DPRK ANNIVERSARY

SK111115 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1055 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA)--The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) arranged a grand banquet on September 8 in Tokyo in celebration of the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

A portrait of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song was placed in the banquet hall. Present there were Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, and its vice-chairmen, Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots in Japan.

The banquet was attended by Ichio Asukata, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party; Shoichi Shimodaira, its vice-chairman; Mitsuhiro Kaneko and Hiroshi Tachigi, permanent members of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party; Yasuyuki Okimoto, Komei member of the House of Representatives; Keisuke Shiode, members of the House of Councillors; Ryokichi Minobe, independent member of the House of Councillors; Toshifumi Tateyama, chairman of the Federation of Independent Unions of Japan; Chuji Kuno, Liberal Democratic member of the House of Representatives and chairman of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship; Kenichi Ogami, general secretary of the international institute of the juche idea; Makoto Ichikawa, executive member of the international liaison committee for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea; and other Japanese personages of broad circles; diplomatic envoys of various countries in Japan, more than 1,000 in all.

The banquet was addressed by chairman Han Tok-su.

Saying that the founding of the DPRK was an epochal event which marked a new era in the long history of our country, he pointed to the path of brilliant victory traversed by the Korean people under the wise guidance of the great leader, the founder of the DPRK, over the past 33 years, valiantly overcoming manifold obstacles and difficulties.

He wished the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

Ichio Asukata and Chuji Kuno made congratulatory speeches.

Warmly hailing the 33rd anniversary of the DPRK founding, they unanimously expressed their determination to vigorously struggle in the future to further strengthen the relations of friendship between the Japanese and Korean peoples and support the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

CSO: 4120/6

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

CHONGNYON SPEAKER PRAISES KIM CHONG-IL 8 SEPTEMBER MEETING

SK111135 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0919 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Speech by Yi Kye-paek, vice chairman of the Central Standing Committee, General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, at Pyongyang central meeting marking 33d anniversary of DPRK founding--live]

[Excerpts] Respected participants:

We, the congratulatory group of Korean residents in Japan, came to the yearned-for fatherland on the 33d anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, our glorious fatherland, to convey the enthusiastic greetings from 700,000 Korean residents in Japan to the great Marshal Kim Il-song, the founder of our chuche Korea, and to Comrade Kim Chong-il, the outstanding leader of our people. [applause]

We are overwhelmed with great revolutionary pride and national dignity that today when our republic, founded and led by the great leader, is prosperous and flourishing, the chuche cause is being carried forward to a brighter future by the dear comrade leader for its final victory. [applause]

Thanks to the dear comrade leader who is brilliantly carrying out the chuche cause pioneered and led by the great leader, the chuche-orientation of the entire society is being vigorously implemented in our fatherland today and the requirements of chuche are being realized in ideology, technology and culture.

Since we have the sun of the revolution and the star of guidance at the same time in the endlessly prosperous fatherland, and since we uphold the outstanding comrade leader who is brilliantly carrying out the chuche revolutionary cause holding in high esteem the great leader, the genius of the revolution and the sun of the nation, our people are indeed the greatest and happiest throughout the world. [applause]

Thanks to the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il-song and dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, (the beacon) of the revolution, the Koreans in Japan effected a basic turn in their miserable situation. [applause]

It is firm faith of the functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan and all Koreans in Japan to devote everything to the patriotic task of achieving the immortal chuche idea by upholding the great leader and the dear comrade leader and by rendering our loyalty to them over generations. [applause]

Reflecting the ardent desire of the 700,000 compatriots in Japan, I wish long life to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, legendary hero of the anti-Japanese struggle, the leader of the world revolution and father of all Koreans abroad, and long life to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the outstanding master [susung] of all Korean people at home and abroad, the sun of communism and the great leader of revolution and construction. [applause]

CSO: 4108/3

BRIEFS

CHONGNYON DELEGATION MET—Pyongyang September 5 (KCNA)—Yi Kye-paek, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), and a group of Koreans in Japan for celebrating the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arrived in Pyongyang on September 4 by air. Placed at the airport was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song. A large number of working people in the city warmly welcomed vice-chairman Yi Kye-paek and the members of the congratulatory group at the airport. They were met at the airport by comrades Kim Chung-nin, Chong Chun-ki and So Yun-sok, and Kim Man-kum, Kim Chu-yong and other personages concerned. They were also met by heads of various Chongnyon delegations staying in the homeland. [Text] [SK042247 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 4 Sep 81]

CHONGNYON VISITORS HONORED—Pyongyang September 20 (KCNA)—The Administration Council arranged a party on the evening of September 19 at the Ongyugwan Restaurant for the delegations of Chongnyon on a visit to the socialist homeland. Invited to the party were the members of the delegation of Korean educational workers in Japan headed by O Yong-man, chief of the educational section of the Fukuoka prefectural headquarters of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), the delegation of students of the graduating class of the Choson University headed by Kim Hong-chol, dean of the literature faculty of the university, and the delegation of students of the graduating class of the university headed by Pak Chu-yong, deputy section chief of the normal education faculty of the university. Present there were Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki and Ho Chong-suk, Kim Chu-yong, Nam Chae-hwan, O Kil-pang, Wang Kyong-hak and other personages concerned. The party was addressed by Kim Chu-yong and O Yong-man. The attendants drank a toast, wholeheartedly wishing good health and a long life to Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people. [Text] [SK200849 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0837 GMT 20 Sep 81]

CHONGNYON DELEGATIONS ARRIVE—Pyongyang September 19 (KCNA)—A delegation of Korean educational workers in Japan headed by Kim Su-chin, vice-director of the educational department of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), a delegation of young Korean traders and industrialists in Japan headed by Kim Chae-su, vice-director of the Hyogo



Prefectural Association of Traders and Industrialists under Chongnyon, and the 90th home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan headed by An Kwan-sun, chairman of the Yamaguchi Prefectural Educational Association under Chongnyon, arrived in Pyongyang on September 18 from a visit to the socialist homeland. They were met by Ho Chong-suk, Kim Chu-yong, Yi Tae-kyun, Yi Chae-kwan, Wang Kyong-hak and other personages concerned. They arrived in Wonsan on the morning of September 18 by the ship "Samjiyon." [Text] [SK190400 Pyongyang K in English 0355 GMT 19 Sep 81]

CHONGNYON DELEGATION--Pyongyang September 19 (KCNA)--The Administration Council arranged a party on the evening of September 18 at the Ongyugwan Restaurant in honour of Chongnyon delegations on a visit to the socialist homeland. Invited to the party were the delegation of Korean educational workers in Japan headed by Kim Su-chin, vice-director of the educational department of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), and the delegation of young Korean traders and industrialists in Japan headed by Kim Chae-su, vice-director of the Hyogo Prefectural Association of Traders and Industrialists under Chongnyon. On hand were Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, and Ho Chong-suk, Kim Chu-yong, Yi Tae-kyun, Yi Chae-kwan, Wang Kyong-hak and other personages concerned. Speeches were made at the party. The attendants drank toasts, sincerely wishing good health and a long life to the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song. [Text] [SK190856 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 19 Sep 81]

CSO: 4120/6

## N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### MOZAMBIQUE MAGAZINE HAILS KIM CHONG-IL'S LEADERSHIP

SK172300 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] Maputo—The Mozambique magazine (GUIO) No 104 carried an article titled "Korean People Waging a Struggle for Economic Construction," respectfully printing a portrait of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The magazine pointed out that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is vigorously advancing the work to develop the country's economy amidst a tense situation between the north and south, adding: Thanks to the tested leadership of Comrade Kim Chong-il, plants and enterprises are able to exercise their production capacity to the maximum.

All the party members and workers have unconditionally accepted the slogan of the three revolutions--ideological, technological and cultural--put forth by the party and are energetically waging the struggle to achieve them.

Comrade Kim Chong-il is a paragon of an excellent leader who is carrying out works boldly and on a broad scale with an extraordinary revolutionary driving force. Comrade Kim Chong-il is the living example of the militant spirit he had evinced in party tasks so all the workers can achieve victory in economic construction.

The story about the automation of the Hwanghae Iron Works is an illustration of this. Thanks to the automation, workers at the Hwanghae Iron Works were liberated from arduous works. The enterprise is becoming an example of automation at a large metallurgical base.

The living example of the excellent leadership of Comrade Kim Chong-il can be seen in his wise leadership of the 70-day and 100-day battles. The great changes and monumental creations brought about in the works to remodel man and remake nature have been achieved under his tested leadership.

The magazine wrote: The Korean people could--in a short time--achieve great changes which other people could not achieve for centuries because they have followed the leadership of Comrade Kim Chong-il.

CSO: 4108/3

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

INDIAN PAPER CALLS KIM CHONG-IL EXCELLENT THINKER

SK182309 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] New Delhi--The 10 September issue of the Indian paper (SACH) carried an article titled "His Excellency Dear Leader Kim Chong-il Is an Excellent Thinker and Theoretician Who Is Perfectly Personifying the Revolutionary Ideology of His Excellency President Kim Il-song."

The paper says the creative theory for literature and arts created by His Excellency Respected Kim Chong-il evinces the genius of his thought and theory, and stresses: What is important is the ideology on the chuche-based new man.

The paper adds: His excellency dear leader taught that the nature of literature as a study of man is in serving man while cherishing the political life and depicting a man of vitality who is struggling for the independent and creative life. He further taught that literature should have an independent man as hero advocating independence.

The paper points out: What is important in this theory is the thought about the seed of literary and art works. The fundamental problem of the works has been solved because he shed light on an important question, an ideological seed guaranteeing the vitality of the works and a decisive factor.

The paper adds: The most correct guiding principle has been provided in the development of chuche-based and revolutionary film arts by his excellency dear leader Kim Chong-il. His excellency respected Kim Chong-il noted that the musical form, which is a basic means of opera, should be revived. He stressed that the opera be made into a cholka and a form of singing aside be introduced, instead of traditional opera music forms--arias and operatic singing. He set forth a series of principled methods for organizing orchestras in one's own way, properly harmonizing opera and dancing, and on cubically managing stage are, as well as opera music.

Saying that his excellency dear leader Kim Chong-il is conducting ideological and theoretical activities, embracing all sectors of human life with excellent wisdom, the paper stresses that he will lead the chuche revolutionary cause pioneered by his excellency President Kim Il-song to brilliant achievements.

CSO: 4108/3

## N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### MALTA SEMINAR CALLS KIM CHONG-IL BENEVOLENT LEADER

SK191527 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, September 19 (KCNA)—C. Farrugia, vice-president of the Women's Socialist League of Malta, made a speech under the title "Political Independence is the Life and Soul of an Independent and Sovereign State" at the national seminar of Malta on the *chuche* idea and the question of Korea's reunification which was held in Valetta.

Noting that respected and beloved President Kim Il-song illumined the only right way of building an independent, sovereign state, which poses itself as the universal demand of our time, the age of independence, by defining political independence as the life and soul of an independent, sovereign state, she said:

The *chuche* idea, a guiding ideology of revolution and construction, finds its embodiment in the principle of independence in political area.

Political independence has two meanings. The first one is to independently formulate and implement lines and policies in the interests of the people of country, and the second one is to exercise the rights to equality and sovereignty in foreign relations.

Political independence presents the fundamental condition for defending the dignity of a country and nation.

It does not accept the privilege of any country.

It is the basic guarantee to energetically push ahead with the building of a new society and thus build an independent and sovereign state.

It is also the prerequisite for successfully realising economic independence and self-reliance in national defence.

Independence in politics, self-support in economy and self-reliance in national defence are the essential criterion and sign of an independent and sovereign state.

The decisive one of the three factors that define the sign of an independent and sovereign state is political independence.

Respected and beloved President Kim Il-song gave a scientific elucidation to the problems confronting an independent and sovereign state in maintaining political independence.

To maintain political independence, it is necessary to have ones own guiding ideology and firmly build up an independent political force.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the homeland of the chuche idea, is firmly maintaining political independence both in its external and internal political activities.

The political independence of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, founded and led by respected and beloved President Kim Il-song, is defended in succession and brilliantly inherited and developed by the dear leader his excellency Kim Chong-il.

The future of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea blessed with the leadership of his excellency Kim Chong-il, the benevolent leader of the people, is brilliant and the cause of the Korean people is just.

CSO: 4120/6



## N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES GREETINGS FROM FOREIGN LEADERS

SK181510 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, September 18 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings from foreign party and state leaders on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the DPRK. The messages came from:

Lazar Mojsov, president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia; Colonel Obiang Nguema Mbazogo, head of state and government and chairman of the Supreme Military Council of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea; Joao Bernardo Vieira, president of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau; Samuel Kanyon Doe, head of state, chairman of the Council for Relieving People (People's Redemption Council) and general commander of the Republic of Liberia; Hassan Bin Talal, acting king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; Q.K.J. Mazire, president of the Republic of Botswana; Malietoa Tanumafili the Second, head of state of the independent state of Western Samoa; Moshoeshoe the Second, king of Lesotho; Mohamed Abdelaziz, secretary general of the Polisario Front and chairman of the Council of the Revolutionary Command of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic; Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, chairman-founder of the Zaïrian Popular Revolutionary Movement and president of the Republic of Zaïre; Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, leader of the great September First revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, president of the Republic of Burundi; Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal; Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and secretary-general of the Algerian National Liberation Front (FLN) Party; Colonel Saye Zerbo, chairman of the Military Committee of Redressment for National Progress of the Republic of Upper Volta and head of state; Elias Sarkis, president of the Republic of Lebanon; Tuanku Haji Ahmad Shah al-Mustain Billah Ibn al-Marhum Sultan Abu Bakar Ri Ayatuddin al-Mu Adzam Shah, king of Malaysia; the Provisional Presidency Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran; Kalevi Kivisto, chairman of the Finnish People's Democratic League, and its secretary general Jorma Henttila; Gert Petersen, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist People's Party of Denmark; Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Mexican Communist Party, and Kazi Zafar Ahmed, chairman of the United People's Party of Bangladesh.

CSO: 4120/6

## N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### 'MINJU CHOSON' CRITICIZES JAPAN DIETMEN'S SEOUL VISIT

SK200923 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0900 GMT 20 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, September 20 (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today, commenting on the "ninth general meeting of the South Korea-Japan Parliamentarians League" held in Seoul, brands it as a dangerous compact of treachery and aggression between the South Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries.

The author of the commentary headed "Dangerous Compact of Treachery and Aggression" says: At the meeting the puppets again demanded "economic aid for security" of Japan, crying about the fictitious "arms buildup of the North" and "threat from the North," and the Japanese side promised "active cooperation," backing the puppets assertion, and made this clear in a "joint statement."

As shown by the course of the meeting and the "joint statement," the "ninth general meeting of the South Korea-Japan Parliamentarians League" was a dangerous bargain of treachery and aggression for further tightening the dark fusion between the South Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries on the basis of the hostile attitude towards us and openly disclosing this.

In the "joint statement" they attempted to shift the responsibility for the heightened tension in the Korean peninsula on to us. This reminds one of a thief calling others thief.

The puppets ranted that "South Korea and Japan are one in security" and begged Japan for a colossal amount of "aid for security" from the "stand of regional security," saying that South Korea is an "anti-communist bastion" and "breakwater for Japan's security." This is a wicked intention to further intensify preparations for war against us on the strength of Japan and prop up the power under Japan's patronage by selling off South Korea to outside forces.

At the "general meeting" the Japanese Dietmen, chiming in with the preposterous jargon of the puppets about "southward invasion," promised their active "cooperation for security."

They "highly appraised" the puppets "efforts for defence," expressed "sympathy with the situation" of South Korea caused by "heavy military spendings" and manifested

their readiness to make "all sincere efforts for cooperation for security" and went the length of supporting the Chon Tu-hwan clique's splittist "mutual visit proposal." This strips naked the wild desire of the Japanese reactionaries to step up the political, economic and military infiltration into South Korea under the cloak of "cooperation" as well as their real color as an accomplice of the Chon Tu-hwan clique in the splittist and belligerent manoeuvres.

The agenda item of the "general meeting of the South Korea-Japan Parliamentarians League" held in Seoul, the course of the meeting and the "joint statement" issued at the end of it prove that the tieup between the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique and the Japanese reactionary forces is being stepped up at an accelerated tempo in all domains, political, economic and military.

Noting that the new "fusion" and criminal collusion and tieup between the South Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries proceed from the U.S. imperialists' Korean strategy aimed to keep hold on South Korea, the commentary stressed:

This cannot be tolerated for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and peace and security in Asia.

- We are vigilantly following the tieup between the South Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries and will not overlook the criminal manoeuvres of treachery and aggression.

CSO: 4120/6

## N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### JSP DIETMAN'S IMPRESSIONS OF DPRK CITED

SK211036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Tokyo, September 19 (KNS-KCNA)--Kanejiro Tate, socialist member of the House of Representatives of Japan, who visited our country from July 21 to 28 gave his impressions of Korea, according to CHOSON SINBO.

He said: Narita, former chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, would say: "Go and see Korea, if you want to follow socialism. Don't talk about socialism before seeing her." Therefore, I visited the DPRK, together with young men in Gifu Prefecture, to show them real socialism. It was six years since I had visited there last.

I was astonished when I found that the surroundings of Pyongyang had changed beyond recognition and the modernisation of the city was progressing rapidly. I enjoyed a bird's-eye view of Pyongyang on the Pyongyang Students' and Children's Palace. Cranes, big and small, were moving here and there. They told me clearly that the construction of the country was going on without interruption.

These days the United States and South Korea are crying over the "military superiority of the North" and "threat from the North." But the reality of the DPRK convinced me that all efforts are directed to the modernisation of the country and improvement of the people's living. The young men who accompanied me say in unison that they saw true socialism in the DPRK. The young men lay great hopes and expectation on the DPRK.

He went on to say: I saw the wall afar off from Panmunjom. The South Korean authorities claim that it is to "prevent" the "threat from the North." But there can be no "threat from the North." Visiting Panmunjom, I keenly felt that the U.S. troops must be withdrawn because it is the prerequisite to the reunification of Korea.

President Kim Il-sung put forward the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, a new reunification proposal in October last year. As it is a realistic and just one acceptable to all, it is evoking warm support and sympathy among the world progressive people.

I could feel the will of the DPRK to achieve the reunification of the country at any cost through the realization of the new reunification proposal. While visiting Panmunjom I also felt that Korea must be reunified at an early date.

CSO: 4120/6



## N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### SOCIALIST MEDIA OBSERVE DPRK FOUNDING DAY

SK230425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA)—Papers of socialist countries carried articles on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, according to reports.

The Polish paper TRYBUNA LUDU September 8 in an article titled "Program of Korean Reunification" pointed to the new proposal for national reunification advanced at the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the tireless efforts of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. It said:

Political parties and public organizations of Korea in August put forward once again a new proposal for the peaceful reunification of the country.

The just cause of the Korean people and the consistent struggle of the Workers Party of Korea for forcing foreign troops to withdraw from South Korea and establishing a unified democratic state always enjoy understanding and support of the socialist countries including Poland which are linked up with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by bonds of friendship and cooperation.

The Cuban paper GRANMA September 9 in an article titled "33rd Anniversary of DPRK Founding" said that the Korean people founded the DPRK 33 years ago, clearing away the consequences of the colonial rule, under the leadership of Comrade President Kim Il-song.

The paper pointed out that the Workers Party of Korea and the DPRK Government solved all problems for the peoples life including food, clothing, housing, public health, education, and so on.

The September 8 issue of the Cuban paper JUVENTUD REBELDE carried an article under the same title.

The Yugoslav paper BORBA September 9 in an article headlined "Definite Growth" said that during the last 33 years the DPRK has waged a consistent, uninterrupted struggle to turn the once backward country into a modern, developed country whose per capita national income is the highest among the Asian countries.



Noting that Comrade President Kim Il-song put forward the national reunification proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of the unified state at the sixth congress of the WPK, the paper declared: The entire Yugoslav people who have everlasting and genuine deep relations of friendship and cooperation with the DPRK sincerely hope for the achievement of the age-old desire of the Korean people.

The Bulgarian paper RABOTNICHESKO DELO September 8 in an editorial article headlined "September 9 Is National Day of the DPRK. Along the Road of Upswing" said that the Korean people turned their once backward country into a socialist state with modern industry and agriculture and developed national culture, resolutely smashing aggressive and provocative manoeuvres of the enemies at home and abroad, under the leadership of the party.

Another Bulgarian paper OTECHESTVEN FRONT printed an article on September 9.

The Hungarian paper NEPSZABADSAG September 9 in an editorial article pointed out that the chief obstacle to Korean reunification is the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists who encourage the Seoul dictatorial "regime."

The September 9 issues of Hungarian papers MAGYAT NEMZET and NEPSZAVA also carried editorial articles.

The GDR paper TRIBUNE September 8 and the Czechoslovak paper PRACE September 9 printed articles under the respective titles "Living Standard Goes Up" and "Korean Peoples Fete"

CSO:4120/6

## N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### CONSERVATIONISTS ADOPT LETTER TO WORLD

SK221107 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang September 22 (KCNA)—A letter to the world enthusiasts in nature protection was adopted at the second congress of the Korean Natural Conservation Union held in Pyongyang from September 20 to 21.

To protect nature is a most urgent problem facing us not only for our generation but also for the future of mankind today when the demand for natural resources is sharply increasing, destruction of nature continues and pollution is becoming serious on the global scale, the letter says.

Noting that shining successes have been made in nature protection in Korea owing to energetic efforts of the whole people for implementing the government of republics popular policy of nature protection through an all-people movement under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song, the letter stresses:

Full credit of the brilliant successes made in nature protection must go to respected and beloved President Kim Il-song of our people who founded the chuche-based idea of nature protection and leads this work under a far-reaching plan of the country along the road of victory.

Our experiences show that a country can develop constantly and rapidly its independent economy by relying on its own resources when it undertakes nature protection as an all-people work in a united context by combining protection of nature with natural reconstruction on the principle of organically linking development and protection by firmly adhering to the chuche-based viewpoint that nature must be protected and controlled in the interest of the masses of working people.

The letter goes on: The problem of nature protection is not a local and regional problem, but a problem to be solved on a global scale amid the concern of whole mankind.

Therefore, all the world enthusiasts in nature protection must bend joint efforts to have the idea of nature conservation for the happiness and prosperity of mankind realized in all countries and all regions on the globe.

If the new-emerging countries which advocate independence want to successfully build an independent economy, they must maintain an independent and principled stand toward nature conservation.

The nature of the new-emerging countries is destroyed because the imperialists harshly robbed them of natural resources for a long historical period and are now still plundering the developing countries of their natural resources in reliance upon the old international economic order.

The new-emerging countries should wage an energetic struggle to eradicate the source of international plunder of resources and defend the permanent sovereignty over the home natural resources so that they may be exploited for the promotion of the well-being of their people.

If the new-emerging countries which occupy the greater part of the raw material resources of the world fight jointly, they will not be plundered of resources in bondage to unequal economic relations, but realize the demand of their peoples.

When the new-emerging countries establish a new economic order to put an end to all forms of arbitrariness of the imperialists and closely like the development of natural resources with their conservation, nature of the country will be a true source of material wealth for the promotion of the well-being of the popular masses.

Pointing out that the U.S. imperialists occupying South Korea and the puppet clique are destroying natural resources in their frenzied preparations to provoke a war of aggression for massacring our people, the letter continues:

Still today nature of South Korea is being utterly destroyed by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique and the whole land of South Korea has turned into a hell on the earth, a grave of all lives, unfit not only for man's life but also for the habitation of all living things.

We can never leave the beautiful nature and rich resources of the fatherland on the altar of the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist group.

We consider that the only way of retaking nature of the country and protecting it is to reunify the country.

We must reunify the country at the earliest date possible in accordance with the proposal for founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo, a reunification proposal which the great leader of our people President Kim Il-song put forward, vividly reflecting the reality of our country divided into north and south and fully taking into consideration the interests of north and south and even the interests of the neighbouring countries.

We are convinced that you, all the enthusiasts in the protection of nature, will always actively support and encourage the struggle for realizing the desire of the Korean enthusiasts in the protection of nature to build a happy paradise of our people on this land by reunifying the country and protecting its nature in a unified way.

We will devote all efforts together with you to the noble work for protecting nature on the globe for the prosperity and happiness of mankind, in the future, too.

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

YI CHONG-OK SPEAKS AT BANQUET IN SYRIA

SK032233 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, September 4 (KCNA)—'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, prime minister of Syria, arranged a banquet on August 31 in honor of the party and government delegation of our country headed by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, according to a report.

Present at the banquet were the deputy prime minister in charge of economy, ministers and other personages concerned of Syria.

The banquet was addressed first by the Syrian prime minister.

He emphasized that the close cooperation between the countries and peoples of Syria and Korea was greatly conducive to defending their common interests, opposing domination and oppression and the colonialist system trying to dominate nations and interfere in their internal affairs and to accomplishing the common cause of mankind.

He said: Syria regards the Korean peoples struggle for the country's reunification as a common struggle.

Head of the delegation Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, spoke next.

He said: The peoples of Korea and Syria are comrades-in-arms and brothers who have established the firm bonds of friendship in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence.

He expressed firm solidarity with the just struggle of the Syrian people for a fair and comprehensive solution of the Mideast problem.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Premier Yi Chong-ok paid a courtesy call on the Syrian prime minister that day.

CSO: 4120/6

## N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### YUGOSLAV ARTICLE ON KOREA CITED

SK230836 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA)--The Yugoslav journal FRONT September 4 carried an article titled "Artificial Division," according to a report.

The journal says: The Korean people who lived a homogeneous nation have been divided into north and south by the military demarcation line.

The puppet regime of South Korea where U.S. troops are stationed is heightening the wall of Korean division, making much ado about fictitious "threat of southward invasion."

The puppet regime stretched barbed wire entanglements and even built a concrete wall along the demarcation line. Military setups of the U.S. troops and the South Korean puppet army are distributed along the military demarcation line.

Almost every day South Korea is a theatre of military exercises. In recent three years alone, "Team Spirit-81" and other joint exercises of U.S. troops and the South Korean puppet army have been staged on countless occasions.

Innumerable likewise are the provocations committed by the South Korean puppet army in the demilitarized zone.

Noting that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a member nation of the non-aligned movement, which is building a socialism, has made consistent efforts for the reunification of the country, it notes:

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea put forward new proposals for the reunification of the country on more than 150 occasions.

At the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea held some time ago, President Kim Il-sung advanced a proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, a new initiative for reunifying the divided fatherland.



It is underlined in the ten-point policy of the unified state that the U.S. troops must be withdrawn from South Korea, the military demarcation line be removed and all the military setups be destroyed.

All the efforts of the DPRK to reunify the country enjoy an active support of the non-aligned movement. Yugoslavia expressed many a time its stand supporting the reunification of Korea. All the documents of the non-aligned countries note that Korea must be reunified and the situation on the Korean peninsula is a constant threat to peace and security in the world.

In conclusion, the journal says that the Korean people will pull down the artificial wall of division with the support of all the revolutionary and progressive forces of the world.

CSO: 4120/t

## N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### 'NODONG SINMUN' SCORES S. AFRICA'S 'AGGRESSIVE' ACTS

SK060904 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0850 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, September 6 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today carries a commentary titled "We Denounce Racist Aggression Against Angola" in connection with the even more wanton aggressive manoeuvres of the South African racists against Angola. The author of the commentary says:

The aggressive acts of the South African racists against Angola render the situation in this region strained and gravely threaten peace and security in southern Africa.

The Korean people bitterly denounce the aggressive acts of the South African racists and strongly demand the discontinuation of aggression on Angola.

The terrorist attack of the South African racists on Angola, a sovereign state, is a grave infringement upon the sovereignty of Angola and its territorial integrity. It shows that they are a band of robbers who ignore international law and take no notice of others' boundary.

Botha, boss of the South African racists, is trying to justify the aggressive acts against Angola, claiming that these acts are to "chase and mop up" the Namibian guerrillas. This vividly reveals the heinous nature of the racists who stoop to any infamy without hesitation, for their aggressive purpose.

Exposing that the racists are trying to obliterate the liberation struggle of the people in Namibia and intensify aggressive manoeuvres against the neighbouring countries in order to keep them from supporting Namibia, the commentary continues: By their ceaseless acts of military aggression, the South African racists are trying to undermine the building of a new society by the young Angolan people, create confusion and cow them with military threat and blackmail so they may not support and encourage the struggle of the Namibian people. It is for this very aim that the racists are intensifying their military attack these days. But, it does not frighten the Angolan people.

Recently, the Angolan president denounced the aggressive manoeuvres of the racists and declared that in the future, too, the Angolan people will support the Namibian and South African people's struggle against racism, this showed the invariable, resolute stand of the Angolan people.

It is with the zealous encouragement and support of the imperialists that the South African racists are running about arrogantly today. No matter how desperately the imperialists and racists may attempt, however, they cannot maintain the racist rule which has outlived its days.

The southern African people's struggle to liquidate the South African racists, a part of the struggle to achieve a complete liberation of the African continent, will surely end in victory.

CSO: 4120/6

## N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### FINNISH PARLIAMENTARIANS SOLIDARITY GROUP VISITS

#### Group Arrives

SK080410 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0436 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang September 8 (KCNA)--A Finnish solidarity delegation for Korea's reunification composed of parliamentarians from different political parties arrived in Pyongyang on September 7 by plane.

The delegation headed by Head Matti Ahde, parliamentarian from the Finnish Social Democratic Party, chairman of the parliamentary group of the party and member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the party, consists of Ensio Lainen, parliamentarian of the Communist Party of Finland, vice-chairman of the Council of the Finnish People's Democratic League and vice-chairman of the Finnish Solidarity Committee for Korea's Reunification; Anna Liisa Jokinen, parliamentarian from the Communist Party of Finland and secretary general of the Finnish Solidarity Committee for Korea's Reunification; Pentti Poutanen, parliamentarian from the Center Party of Finland and member of the Finnish Solidarity Committee for Korea's Reunification; Terhi Nieminen-Makynen, parliamentarian from the Liberal People's Party of Finland, member of the Executive Committee of the Finnish group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union and vice-chairman of the party Central Committee, and Olle Nordhak, parliamentarian from the Swedish People's Party in Finland, vice-chairman of the parliamentary group of the party and member of the executive committee of the party Central Committee.

The delegation was met at the airport by Kim Yong-sun, Son Song-pil and other personages concerned.

#### Delegation Honored

SK080514 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0441 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang September 8 (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea arranged a banquet in honour of the Finnish solidarity delegation for Korea's Reunification composed of parliamentarians from different political parties at the People's Palace of Culture on the evening of September 7.

Invited to the banquet were the members of the delegation headed by Matti Ahde, parliamentarian from the Finnish Social Democratic Party, chairman of the parliamentary group of the party and member of the executive committee of the Central Committee of the party.

The banquet was attended by Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and Kim Yong-sun and other personages concerned.

At the banquet Comrade Kim Yong-nam spoke first.

He said: The energetic activities the members of the delegation have conducted, warmly supporting the national reunification policy of our party put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, demanding the U.S. troops withdrawal from South Korea and denouncing the South Korean military fascist dictatorship were a great help and encouragement to our cause.

Our just cause has enlisted support and encouragement from friends of many countries all over the world.

The United States and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique of South Korea persist in the "two Koreas" plot and has of late brought the tension to the highest pitch in our country by faking up the "incident" of the high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71." If tension is to be removed in Korea and peace and security are to be guaranteed in Asia and the world, it is necessary to frustrate the manoeuvres of the splittists within and without and achieve the reunification of Korea.

Head of the delegation Matti Ahde spoke next.

He said: The Finnish president and people make every effort possible for world peace and security. The Finns know well that President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, is making energetic efforts for world peace and security.

We know well how ardently your people desire the reunification of the country. This desire of your people is in a way the desire of the world people.

The members of my delegation, he said, will discuss various problems for solidarity with the Korean people during this visit.

The attendants raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of his excellency Urho Kekkonen, president of the Republic of Finland.

CSO: 4120/6



N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KWP DELEGATION MEETS WITH GUYANESE PRESIDENT

SK050346 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang September 5 (KCNA)--Guyanese President Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham on August 27 met the delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Yi Chang-son, member of the KWP Central Committee and minister of culture and art, which was attending the fourth congress of the People's National Congress of Guyana, according to a report.

The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president.

The president expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards of the great leader.

He asked the head of the delegation to convey his most heartfelt wishes for good health and a long life and for success in the future work to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Il-sung-il.

After referring to the impressions of his visit to Korea, the Guyanese president expressed the conviction that the friendly and cooperative relations between the parties and peoples of Guyana and Korea would grow stronger and develop.

Saying that Guyana actively supported the new proposal for national reunification and the ten-point policy of a unified state advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, he wished the Korean people great success in their struggle for the country's reunification and socialist construction under the wise guidance of the great leader.

The conversation took place in an amicable atmosphere.

CSO: 4120/6

## N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### BRIEFS

**KWP DELEGATION RETURNS**—Pyongyang, September 8 (KCNA)—The delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Minister of Culture and Art Yzi Chang-son, member of the Central Committee of the WPK, returned home by plane on September 7 after attending the fourth congress of the People's National Congress of Guyana. It was met at the airport by Kim Il-tae, Kim Yong-sun and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK080036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 7 Sep 81]

**CUBAN DELEGATION**—Pyongyang, September 8 (KCNA)—A party workers delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba headed by Maria Lida Nogales Jimenez arrived in Pyongyang by plane on September 7. [Text] [SK080950 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 8 Sep 81]

**PUBLISHERS TO ITALY, SPAIN**—Pyongyang September 6 (KCNA)—A NODONG SINMUN delegation headed by Choe Chil-nam left Pyongyang on September 5 by air to attend festivals of L'UNITA, the organ of the Italian Communist Party, and MUNDO OBRERO, the organ of the Spanish Communist Party. [Text] [SK060848 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0838 GMT 6 Sep 81]

**ENVOY TO AUSTRIA**—Pyongyang September 8 (KCNA)—Pak Kyong-son, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to Austria, presented his credentials to Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, president of the host country, on September 2, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. Expressing deep thanks for the cordial regards, the president asked the ambassador to convey his wholehearted greetings to the great leader. The president expressed satisfaction over the favourable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Austria and Korea and the belief that these relations would be developed more successfully in the future. He highly appreciated the Korean people's achievements in the efforts are attaining the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980s under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and wished greater success in these efforts in the future. A talk took place in a cordial atmosphere. Present on the occasion was the Austrian foreign minister. [Text] [SK081258 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1056 GMT 8 Sep 81]

CONDOLENCES TO CZECH OFFICIAL --Pyongyang September 9 (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of sympathy to Comrade Lubomir Strougal, premier of the government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. Saying he heard the unhappy news that many coal miners died in an accident at a coal mine in Zalugi, Premier Yi Chong-ok in his message expresses deep sympathy and condolences to the bereaved families. [Text] [SK090915 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0849 GMT 9 Sep 81]

MESSAGE FROM SFRY'S KRAIGHER--Pyongyang September 7 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Comrade Sergej Kraigher, president of the presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia [SFRY], in reply to his message of condolence to the party and state leaders of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the death from illness of Comrade Stevan Doronjski, member of the presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and member of the presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. The reply message dated August 31 says: I was deeply touched by the sympathy expressed by you on the death of Comrade Stevan Doronjski. I extend our warm thanks to you on behalf of the presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, myself and the bereaved family of the deceased. [Text] [SK070359 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 7 Sep 81]

NEW IRANIAN PRIME MINISTER--Pyongyang, September 4 (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Mohammed Mahdavi Kani upon the latter's appointment as prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Expressing the conviction that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will grow stronger and develop on the principle of anti-imperialism and independence, the message sincerely wishes the prime minister great success in his responsible work. [Text] [SK032223 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 3 Sep 81]

VENEZUELAN OFFICIALS VISIT--Pyongyang September 7 (KCNA)--Talks were held in Pyongyang on September 6 between Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and Comrade Felix Eloy Torres, vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies of the congress and first vice-chairman of the Venezuelan Movement for Socialism. At the talks the two sides exchanged views on further developing the friendly relations between the two parties and the two countries and on matters of common concern. The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK062217 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 6 Sep 81]

ENVOY TO BANGLADESH--Pyongyang September 19 (KCNA)--Chong Tae-kun, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to Bangladesh, presented his credentials on September 15 to Abdus Sattar, acting president of Bangladesh, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the acting president. The acting president expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards and asked the ambassador to convey his heartfelt greetings to the great leader. He sincerely wished the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life. Pointing out

that as nonaligned countries, Bangladesh and Korea forged excellent relations of friendship and cooperation, he expressed the conviction that these relations would further develop in the future. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK182219 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 18 Sep 81]

OUTGOING MONGOLIAN ENVOY--Pyongyang September 18 (KCNA)--Premier Yi Chong-ok on September 17 met and had a talk with Mongolian ambassador to our country Nyamjabyn Baasanjab who paid a farewell call on him. Present there were Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk and an official of the Mongolian Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [SK180446 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 18 Sep 81]

NATIONAL DAY FUNCTIONS--Pyongyang September 18 (KCNA)--On the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea press conferences, book and photo exhibitions, receptions, film shows and other functions were held recently at the DPRK missions in Madagascar, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Togo, Pakistan, Iran, Lebanon, the Congo, Democratic Yemen, Zaire, Ghana, Cameroon, Ethiopia, the Sudan, Rwanda, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Jordan, Laos, Indonesia, Somalia, Mozambique, Afghanistan, Nicaragua, Zambia, Benin, Portugal, Peru, Nepal, Malaysia and India, according to reports. [Text] [SK180822 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0814 GMT 18 Sep 81]

IRANIAN COUNCIL MESSAGE--Pyongyang, September 19 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from the Provisional Presidency Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran in reply to his message of condolence sent on the death of His Excellency President Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, His Excellency Prime Minister Mohammad Javad Bahonar and other high-ranking personnel of state in an explosion in Tehran. The reply message, dated September 13, reads: We thank you for your message of condolence on the demise of the president and prime minister of our country. We hope that nation can by their unity foil the imperialistic plots and establish a new order for the creation of a humane society. [Text] [SK182209 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 18 Sep 81]

FILM SHOWS HELD--Pyongyang, September 18 (KCNA)--Korean films were screened in socialist countries on the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, according to reports. A Korean film week was arranged in Czechoslovakia and Romania. The opening ceremony of a "Korean Film Week" held at a cinema house in Prague on September 2 was attended by a deputy foreign minister, the first vice-chairman of the committee for cinematography and other personages concerned of Czechoslovakia and diplomatic envoys of various countries in the city. Present at the opening ceremony of a Korean film week held on September 3 at the "Studio" cinema house in Bucharest, were the state secretary of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education, the director of the General Bureau of Cinematography and other personages concerned and a large number of people. A film show held on September 3 at the "Blagoyev" cinema house in Sofia was attended by a deputy director of the General Bureau of Cinematography and other personages concerned and diplomatic envoys of various countries in Bulgaria. [Text] [SK181039 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1930 GMT 18 Sep 81]



PORTUGUESE KIMILSONGISM OFFICIAL--Pyongyang, September 19 (KCNA)--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on September 18 met and had a friendly talk with Luis Manuel de Araujo, chairman of the Portuguese Central Committee for the Study of Kimilsongism, staying in our country. Present on the occasion was personage concerned Yi Mong-ho. [Text] [SK190502 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0446 GMT 19 Sep 81]

GDR AIRLINE DELEGATION--Pyongyang, September 27 (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on September 21 met and had a friendly talk with the friendship delegation of the airline "Interflug" of the German Democratic Republic headed by chief director of aviation transport Kurt Zube. Present on the occasion were personage concerned Kim Chang-kuk and GDR ambassador to our country Hermann Schwiesau. [Text] [SK212236 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1630 GMT 21 Sep 81]

SIERRA LEONE CHUCHE GROUP--Pyongyang September 22 (KCNA)--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on September 21 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Sierra Leone National Committee on the study of the chuche idea headed by Usman Kagbo. On hand was personage concerned Yi Mong-ho. [Text] [SK212231 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 21 Sep 81]

NICARAGUAN LEADER'S MESSAGE--Pyongyang September 22 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received a message from Daniel Ortega Saavedra, chief of the council of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua, in reply to his message of greetings to the latter on the occasion of the 2nd anniversary of the victory of revolution in Nicaragua and the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Sandinist National Liberation Front. The reply message dated September 3 reads: The council of the Government of National Reconstruction and the people of the Republic of Nicaragua express deep thanks for the warm and fraternal felicitations extended by you and the Korean people and government on the occasion of the 2nd anniversary of the victory of revolution in Nicaragua and the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, the vanguard of the Nicaraguan people, struggling to defend the right to self-determination and build a new independent society. Our revolution is vigorously advancing, enjoying solidarity of the revolutionary countries including the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. With revolutionary greetings. [Text] [SK212227 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 21 Sep 81]

JAPANESE YOUTH GROUP--Pyongyang September 18 (KCNA)--The delegation of the consultative council of the Japanese youth groups headed by its chairman Yoshinobu Shiro left here on September 18 by air. It was seen off at the airport by Kim Chang-yong, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea. The delegation arranged a party on the evening of September 17 upon the conclusion of its Korean visit. During its stay in Korea, the delegation visited historic Mangyongdae and inspected educational and cultural institutions and cooperative farms in Pyongyang and local areas and Panmunjom. [Text] [SK181552 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1542 GMT 18 Sep 81]

OUTGOING MPR AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang September 18 (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on September 17 met and had a talk with Mongolian ambassador to our country Nyamjabyn Baasanjab who paid a farewell call on him. Present there were personages concerned and officials of the Mongolian Embassy in Pyongyang. In the evening Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam arranged a dinner for the ambassador. [Text] [SK180818 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 18 Sep 81]



ITALIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION--Pyongyang September 18 (KCNA)--The economic delegation of the Italian State Southern Financial Company headed by Geancarlo Elia Valori, secretary general of the Italian International Relations Institute and vice-president of the company, left for home on September 18 by air. It was seen off at the airport by Kim Yong-sun and other personages concerned. While staying in our country, the delegation visited historic Mangyongdae and went round various places of Pyongyang and Tae'an. [Text] [SK181545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1539 GMT 18 Sep 81]

GDR AIRLINE DELEGATION--Pyongyang September 22 (KCNA)--The friendship delegation of the airline "Interflug" of the German Democratic Republic headed by chief director of aviation transport Kurt Zube left here today by air for home. It was seen off at the airport by Kim Chang-kuk and other personages concerned and officials of the GDR Embassy here. [Text] [SK222306 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1524 GMT 22 Sep 81]

NEW PORTUGUESE ENVOY--Pyongyang September 22 (KCNA)--Antonio Edardo de Carvalho Ressano Garcia, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Portugal to our country, arrived in Pyongyang on September 22 by air. [Text] [SK221557 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1535 GMT 22 Sep 81]

KIM IL-SONG BOOKSTORE--Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA)--The opening ceremony of the Kim Il-song Bookstore was recently held in Salisbury, according to a report. A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of prime minister of Zimbabwe Robert G. Mugabe were hung on the background of the platform. Present at the opening ceremony were the vice-minister of education and culture of Zimbabwe and members of public organisations and men of the press. The ambassador and officials of the Korean Embassy in Zimbabwe were invited there. Speeches were made at the ceremony. The vice-minister of education and culture of Zimbabwe in his speech said that the Zimbabwean people, with the Kim Il-song Bookstore as the base, will make a deeper study of the immortal chuche idea, learn more from the experiences of the Korean people in their struggle and further consolidate and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between Zimbabwe and Korea in all fields. Then he declared the opening of the Kim Il-song Bookstore and cut the tape. A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and letter to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong'il were adopted there. [Text] [SK222238 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 22 Sep 81]

AL-QADHDHAFI REPLY--Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great September First Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the 12th anniversary of the September First Revolution of the Libyan people. The reply message dated September 14 reads: It was with great pleasure that I received the kind message extended me by Your Excellency on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the great September First Revolution. Expressing deep thanks to Your Excellency for this, I wish Your Excellency good health and happiness and your people progress and prosperity. [Text] [SK230341 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 23 Sep 81]

INDONESIAN DELEGATION--Pyongyang September 3 (KCNA)--A government delegation of the Republic of Indonesia headed by His Excellency Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, minister of foreign affairs, will shortly pay an official goodwill visit to our country at the invitation of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. [Text] [SK022204 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 2 Sep 81]

CSO: 4120/6

APPEARANCE LISTS FOR DPRK PERSONALITIES

[The following lists of DPRK Government and KWP officials have been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. Order and titles of the original source have been preserved, but names have been presented in tabular form for ease of recognition.]

**MARCH UPRISING COMMEMORATED**--A Pyongyang city commemorative meeting was held on 28 February in the Moranbong Theater on the occasion of the 62d anniversary of the March First People's Uprising, with the following present:

Yim Ch'un-ch'u	Chief secretary, central people's committee
Chong Chun-ki	vice premier
Hwang Chang-yop	chairman, SPA standing committee
Chong Sin-hyok	chairman, Chondogyo Young Friends Party central committee
Ho Chong-suk	chief secretary, DFRF
Hong Ki-mun	chairman, CPRF
Yom [Ryom] Kuk-yol [ryol]	vice chairman, Korean Social Democratic Party

A commemorative report was presented by Ho Chong-suk.  
[MINJU CHOSON 1 Mar 81 p 3]

**MONGOLIAN PHOTO EXHIBITION**--The following attended the opening of a photo exhibition jointly sponsored by the Committee for Foreign Cultural Liaison and the Korea-Mongolia Friendship Society on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the People's Democratic Party of Mongolia:

Yun Ki-chong	functionary of the sector concerned
Cho Yong-kuk	"
Kim T'ae-hui	"
Sok Ung-chin	"

[MINJU CHOSON 3 Mar 81 p 4]

**PUBLICATION ANNIVERSARY HAILED**--The following attended a central report meeting on the 4th at the People's Cultural Palace on the 35th anniversary of publication of the land reform law:

Pak Song-ch'ol	comrade
Kim Hwan	"
Chong Chun-ki	"
So Yun-sok	"
So Kwan-hi	"

Chang Kuk-ch'an	functionary of the sector concerned
Chang Yun-p'il	"
An Sung-hak	"
Kim Pong-chu	"
Yi Yong-su	"
Yi Yong-kyun	"

A commemorative report was delivered by vice premier So Kwan-hi.  
[MINJU CHOSON 5 Mar 81 p 1]

RETURN FROM USSR--The following greeted the return of a delegation led by Yi Chong-ok, which attended the 27th party congress of the CPSU and arrived in Pyongyang on 6 March:

Pak Song-ch'ol	comrade
Kim Hwan	"
Kye Ung-t'ae	"
Hwang Chang-yop	"
Yi Hwa-son	"

[MINJU CHOSON 7 Mar 81 p 1]

SYRIAN REVOLUTIONARY ANNIVERSARY--A commemorative report meeting was held in the Chollima Cultural Hall on 6 March on the 18th anniversary of the Syrian revolution, with the following present:

Yun Ki-chong	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Sang-chun	"

[MINJU CHOSON 7 Mar 81 p 4]

DELEGATION TO EGYPT--The following saw off a government trade delegation, led by Ch'oe Chong-kum, which left for Egypt on the 10th:

Ch'ae Hui-chong	functionary of the sector concerned
Cho Song-pom	"

[MINJU CHOSON 11 Mar 81 p 3]

RETURN FROM SAHARA--The following greeted the return of a government delegation, led by Yim Hyong-ku, which returned from the 5th anniversary celebrations of the Sahara Arab Democratic Republic:

Kim Yong-ch'ae	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Chong-mok	"

[MINJU CHOSON 12 Mar 81 p 3]

MEETING CENSURES U.S./ROK--The following attended a Pyongyang city mass meeting held on 12 March at the 8 February Cultural Hall to censure the provocative maneuvers of the U.S. and the ROK in holding the Team Spirit 81 exercise:

Yim Ch'un-ch'u	chief secretary, central people's committee
Chong Chun-ki	vice premier
Chong Sin-hyok	chairman, Chondogyo Young Friends Party central committee
Ho Chong-suk	chief secretary, DFRF central committee
Hong Ki-mun	chairman, CPRF
Yom [Ryom] Kuk-yol [ryol]	vice chairman, Korean Social Democratic Party central committee

[MINJU CHOSON 13 Mar 81 p 2]

JSP DELEGATION ARRIVES--The following greeted the 13 March arrival of the Japanese Socialist Party delegation, led by chairman Asukata Ichio:

Kim Yong-nam	member, politburo; secretary, central committee
Hwang Chang-yop	member, central committee; secretary, central committee
Yom [Ryom] Kuk-yol [ryol]	member, political committee, Korea Social Democratic Party; vice chairman, KSDP
Hyon Chun-kuk	member, vice chairman, KWP central committee
Kim Pong-chu	candidate member, KWP central committee; chairman, KGFTU central committee
Yi Yong-su	chairman, KSWYL central committee
Kim U-chong	vice chairman, Korean Committee for Foreign Cultural Liaison

[MINJU CHOSON 14 Mar 81 p 1]

KIM MEETS ASUKATA--The following were present on the 13th when Kim Il-song met with Asukata Ichio, chairman of the JSP:

Kim Yong-nam	member, politburo; secretary, central committee
Yun Ki-pok	candidate member, politburo; secretary, central committee
Hyon Chun-kuk	member, central committee; vice chairman, central committee

[MINHU CHOSON 14 Mar 81 p 1]

PAKISTAN NATIONAL DAY--The following attended a banquet on the evening of 23 March at the Ongnyugwan on the occasion of the Pakistani national holiday:

Kim Kyong-yon [ryon]	vice premier
Kim Si-hak	functionary of the sector concerned
Pak Myong-pin	"
Cho Kyu'il	"
Kim Yong [Ryong]-t'aek	"
Yi Se'ung	"
Kim T'ae-hui	"

[MINJU CHOSON 24 Mar 81 p 3]

CHONGNYON DELEGATIONS ARRIVE--The following Chongnyon delegations arrived by train in Pyongyang on the 22d; the Korean residents of Japan educational society functionaries delegation, led by Kim Yong-chin, vice chairman of the central standing committee education bureau; the Chongnyon Central Institute youth functionaries delegation, led by Yu [Ryu] Song-chong, of the Central Institute; and the 85th home visitation group, led by Yi Nam-kol, responsible person of the Chongnyon Kanakawa Headquarters business group. The following personnel greeted their arrival:

Ho Chong-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Chu-yong	"
Hyon Sok	"
Wang Kyong-hak	"

[MINJU CHOSON 24 Mar 81 p 4]



TANZANIAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES--In addition to Kim Il-song, the following greeted the 26th arrival of Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere:

Pak Song-ch'ol	vice chairman
Kye Ung-t'ae	vice premier
Ho Tam	vice premier, foreign minister
Chong Chun-ki	vice premier
So Kwan-hi	"

[MINJU CHOSON 27 Mar 81 p 1]

NYERERE TOURS MANGYONGDAE--The following accompanied Tanzanian President Nyerere on his tour of Mangyongdae on the afternoon of the 27th:

Pak Song-ch'ol	vice chairman
Ho Tam	vice premier, foreign minister
Chong Chun-ki	vice premier
Yi Chong-mok	vice foreign minister
Yi Yong-ch'ang	vice minister of external economic affairs
Chong Nam-ho	DPRK ambassador to Tanzania

[MINJU CHOSON 28 Mar 81 p 3]

DELEGATION TO BULGARIA--The following bid farewell to the KWP delegation, led by Pak Song-ch'ol, which departed on the 20th to participate in the 12th congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party:

Yim Ch'un-ch'u	comrade
Kim Kwan	"
Hyon Chun-kuk	functionary of the sector concerned

[MINJU CHOSON 30 Mar 81 p 3]

RETURN FROM MEXICO--The following greeted the return of the KWP delegation, led by Kim Kwan-sop, which returned on the 29th from participating in the 19th congress of the Mexican Communist Party:

Kang Sok-sung	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Hwa-son	"

[MINJU CHOSON 30 Mar 81 p 3]

SCIENTISTS, TECHNICIANS MEET--In addition to Kim Il-song, the following attended a meeting of national scientists and technicians held on 31 March in Pyongyang:

Yi Chong-ok	comrade
Kim Hwan	"
Yun Ki-pok	"
Cho Se-ung	"
Chong Chun-ki	"
Hong Si-hak	"
Hwand Chang-yop	"
Kim Kyong-yon [ryon]	"

[MINJU CHOSON 1 Apr 81 p 1]

CULTURAL ACTIVISTS MEET--The following attended the National Culture and Art Activists' Rally, held on 1 April at the Pyongyang Grand Theater:

Hwang Chang-yop	comrade
Yi Ch'ang-son	functionary of the sector concerned
Ch'oe Yong-hwa	"

[MINJU CHOSON 2 Apr 81 p 2]

**SENEGAL PHOTO EXHIBIT--**The following attended photo exhibition on 2 February at the Chollima Cultural Hall on the 21st anniversary of the independence of Senegal:  
Ch'oe Man-hyon                      functionary of the sector concerned

San 11-34

[MINJU CHOSON 3 Feb 81 p 6]

**Hong Si-hak**

**Yu Yong-kol**

[MINJU CHOSON 7 Apr 81 p 2]

Ho Chong-suk

**Kim Chu-yong**

Y1 Chaer-hyan

(MINJU CHOSON 7 Apr 81 p 5)

**Pak Su-tong**

Yi Yong-kol

[NINJU CHOSON 8 Apr 81 p 2]

**Hyon Chun-kuk**

Kia U-chong

(MINJU CHOSON 8 Apr 81 p 6)

**Yun Ki-pok**

So Kvan-h1

Yim Hyong-ku

Y1 Kil-song

Chang Yun-p'11

Yon T'ao-chun

**Pak Kyong-hwan**

(MINJU CHOSON 11 Apr 81 p 1)

**CONGRATULATORY DELEGATION ARRIVES**--The following greeted the arrival on 9 April of the Korean Residents of Japan congratulatory delegation, come to celebrate Kim Il-song's 69th birthday:

Pak Song-ch'ol	comrade
Kim Chung-nin [rin]	"
Chong Chun-ki	"
So Yun-sok	"
Yi Ch'ang-son	functionary of the sector concerned
Chang Yun-p'il	"
An Sung-hak	"
Kim Pong-chu	"
Kim Chu-yong	"
Yi Yong-su	"
Ch'oe T'ae-pok	"

[MINJU CHOSON 11 Apr 81 p 2]

**FOREIGN ENVOYS ENTERTAINED**--The Ministry of Foreign Affairs a film show for foreign envoys on the 9th at the People's Cultural Hall, with the following also present:

Ho Tan	vice premier, foreign minister
Kim Chae-suk	vice foreign minister

[MINJU CHOSON 11 Apr 81 p 3]

**SOVIET SPACE HOLIDAY**--The following participated in a photo exhibition and film show on 9 April at the Chollima Cultural Hall on the occasion of the Soviet space flight holiday:

Kim T'ae-hui	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Pong-hui	"

[MINJU CHOSON 11 Apr 81 p 4]

**BENIN DELEGATION ARRIVES**--The following greeted the 13 April arrival of the delegation of the Benin Revolutionary Party, led by Minister of Public Works Girigissou Gado:

Yun Ki-pok	candidate member, KWP politburo; secretary, central committee
Yu Yong-kol	functionary of the sector concerned

[MINJU CHOSON 14 Apr 81 p 4]

**CHONGNYON ECONOMIC DELEGATION**--The Chongnyon economic functionary delegation, led by Yu [Ryu] Chi-won, chief of the Chongnyon central standing committee finance bureau, arrived on the 13th, with the following to greet them:

Ho Chong-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Chu-yong	"
Wang Kyong-hak	"

[MINJU CHOSON 14 Apr 81 p 4]

**SOVIET FILM SHOW**--The following attended a film show at the Soviet Embassy on the 13th on the occasion of the Soviet space flight holiday:

Kim T'ae-hui	functionary of the sector concerned
Sin Mun-kyu	"
Kim Yo-ung	"

[MINJU CHOSON 14 Apr 81 p 6]

**CUBAN ANNIVERSARY SHOW**--The following attended a photo exhibition and film show on the 13th at the Chollima Cultural Hall on the 20th anniversary of Cuban victory at the battle of Playa Giron:

Han Ik-su	functionary of the sector concerned
Sok Ung-chin	"

[MINJU CHOSON 14 Apr 81 p 6]

**REVOLUTIONARY SITE TOUR**--Foreign envoys toured the Kunja revolutionary site on the 14th, with the following accompanying them:

Yi Chong-mok	functionary of the sector concerned
Song Kwan-cho	"
Kim Chae-suk	"

[MINJU CHOSON 15 Apr 81 p 5]

**YOUTH RALLY HELD**--The National League Rally of the Korean Youth Corps was held on the 15th at Mangyongdae, with the following present:

Yi Chong-ok	comrade
Pak Song-ch'ol	"
Kim Chung-nin [rin]	"
O Paek-yong [ryong]	"
Paek Hak-nim [rin]	"
So Yun-sok	"
Pak Su-tong	"
Hwang Sun-hui	functionary of the sector concerned
Chang Yun-p'il	"
Kim Han-kum	"
An Sung-hak	"
Kim Pong-chu	"
Yi Yong-su	"
Ch'oe T'ae-pok	"
Nam Sun-hong	"

[MINJU CHOSON 16 Apr 81 p 3]

**GUYANA DELEGATION ARRIVES**--The following greeted the 17 April arrival of the Guyana party and government delegation, led by Vice President B. Cammie Ramsaroop:

Pak Song-ch'ok	member, politburo; vice chairman
Kim Kyong-yon [ryon]	member, central committee, vice premier
Kim Hyong-u	vice foreign minister

[MINJU CHOSON 18 Apr 81 p 1]

**BURUNDI DELEGATION ARRIVAL**--The following greeted the arrival on 17 April of the delegation of Burundi, led by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Edouard Nzambimana:

Ho Tan	vice premier, foreign minister
Ch'oe Chong-kun	minister of foreign trade
Kim Chae-pong	vice minister of foreign affairs
Ho Hang-ch'an	vice minister of external economic affairs

[MINJU CHOSON 18 Apr 81 p 3]

SYRIAN ANNIVERSARY MARKED--The following attended a banquet at the Ongnyugwan on the evening of 17 April on the 35th anniversary of Syrian independence:

Pak Song-ch'ol	vice chairman
Kye Ung-t'ae	vice premier
Kim Ki-nam	functionary of the sector concerned
Yun Ki-chong	"
Kim Chae-pong	"
Yu Yong-kol	"
Kim Yong [Ryong]-t'aek	"
Chu Hyon-ok	"
Han Ki-hwan	"
Kim Sang-chun	"

[MINJU CHOSON 18 Apr 81 p 3]

ADIEU TO SIHANOUK--Prince Norodom Sihanouk left Pyongyang for the PRC on the 18th, with the following to bid farewell:

Pak Song-ch'ol	vice chairman
Ho Tan	vice premier, foreign minister
Kim Man-kum	chairman, Pyongyang people's committee
An Sung-hak	chairman, Pyongyang administrative committee
Kim Chae-suk	vice minister of foreign affairs

[MINJU CHOSON 19 Apr 81 p 1]

DELEGATION TO ITALY--The following bid farewell to the KWP delegation, led by Hwang Chang-yop, which left on the 18th to participate in the congress of the Italian Socialist Party:

Pak Su-tong	comrade
Yu Yong-kol	functionary of the sector concerned

[MINJU CHOSON 19 Apr 81 p 3]

SIERRA LEONE ANNIVERSARY--A commemorative meeting was held on the 18th at the Chollima Cultural Hall on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of the republic of Sierra Leone, with the following present:

Kim Sang-chun	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Ch'ang-yong [ryong]	"

[MINJU CHOSON 19 Apr 81 p 4]

PUBLISHING COMPANY ANNIVERSARY--The following attended a commemorative report meeting on 20 April at the SWYL Central Hall on the 35th anniversary of establishment of the Kumsong Youth Publishing Company:

Pak Su-tong	comrade
Kim Ki-nam	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Yong-su	"
Kim Yong-hak	"
Ch'ae Chun-pyong	"

[MINJU CHOSON 21 Apr 81 p 3]

LENIN'S BIRTHDAY MARKED--The following attended a film showing at the Chollima Cultural Hall on the 20th, held by the Korea-Soviet Friendship Society on the occasion of the 111th birthday of Lenin:

Kil Chae-kyong	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Hyong-u	"
Kim T'ae-hui	"
Yi Pong-hui	"

[MINJU CHOSON 21 Apr 81 p 4]



**CUBAN BATTLE REMEMBERED**--The Cuban military attache held a banquet at the Ongnyugwan on the evening of the 20th on the 20th anniversary of victory at Playa Giron, with the following present:

Yi Tu-ch'an	functionary of the sector concerned
Pak Chung-kuk	"
Kim Hyong-u	"
Han Su-kil	"
Han Ik-su	"
Won Ch'ol-kap	"
Chi Ki-son	"

[MINJU CHOSON 21 Apr 81 p 4]

**APRIL UPRISING COMMEMORATED**--The following attended a Pyongyang city report meeting on 19 April at the Moranbong Grand Theater on the 21st anniversary of the South Korean 19 April Uprising:

Chong Chun-ki	vice premier
Chong Sin-hyok	chairman, Chondogyo Young Friends Party Central Committee
Ho Chong-suk	chief secretary, DFRF central committee
Hong Ki-mun	chairman, CPRF
Yom Kuk-yol [ryol]	chairman, Korean Social Democratic Party Central Committee

[MINJU CHOSON 21 Apr 81 p 5]

**SOUTH KOREA INDICTED**--Pyongyang citizens' censure meeting was held on the 21st at the Central Workers' Hall to indict the South Korean clique's sentencing and suppression of participants in the Kwangju uprising, with the following participating:

Ho Chong-suk	chief secretary, DFRF Central Committee
Hong Ki-mun	chairman, CPRF
Kim Pong-chu	chairman, KGFTU Central Committee
Chang Yun-p'il	chairman, farmers' league central committee
Yi Yong-su	chairman, SWYL central Committee
Ch'oe Yong-hwa	vice chairman, GFLAUK Central Committee
Ch'oe Min-sin	chairman, Korean Democratic Lawyers' League
Wang Kyong-hak	vice chairman, Pyongyang city administrative committee

[MINJU CHOSON 22 Apr 81 p 3]

**LENIN FILM SHOW**--The Soviet ambassador arranged a film show at the embassy on 21 April on the occasion of the birthday of Lenin, with the following present:

Kil Chae-kyong	functionary of the sector concerned
Pak Myong-ku	"
Kim T'ae-hui	"
Yi Pong-hui	"

[MINJU CHOSON 22 Apr 81 p 4]

**UNIVERSITY DELEGATION ARRIVES**--The following greeted the 21 April arrival of the Korea University delegation, led by Nam Si-u, department head at the University in Tokyo:

Chong Chun-ki	vice premier
Chi Ch'ang-ik	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Chu-yong	"

[MINJU CHOSON 22 Apr 81 p 4]

KIM MEETS CHINESE--The following were also present when Kim Il-song received the visiting delegation of the PRC XINHUA News Service on 23 April:

Kim Yong-nam	member and secretary, politburo
Kim Song-kol	editor in chief, KCNA

[MINJU CHOSON 24 Apr 81 p 1]

CZECH DELEGATION ARRIVES--The following greeted the 23 April arrival of the Czechoslovakian Government delegation:

Kim Kyong-yon [ryon]	vice premier
Yi Hu-kyom	functionary of the sector concerned
Na [Ra] In-kyun	"

[MINJU CHOSON 24 Apr 81 p 3]

PALESTINIAN EXHIBITION HELD--The following attended the photo exhibition and film showing on 23 April at the Chollima Cultural Hall on the occasion of world week for Palestinian prisoners of war and detainees:

Kim Pong-chu	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Sang-chun	"

[MINJU CHOSON 24 Apr 81 p 6]

CHONGNYON DELEGATIONS ARRIVE--The following Chongnyon delegations arrived at Wonsan on 23 April on the ship Samjiyon-ho: Chongnyon functionaries delegation, led by Yi Si-ju, Chongnyon central standing committee education bureau chief; 86th homeland visitation delegation, led by Kang Myon-ye [rye], Osaka Prefecture Senshu South Region advisor; and the 22d short-term fatherland visitation delegation, led by Kim Pok-yon [ryon], chief, Korean residents of Japan Democratic Women's League central committee organization department. The following greeted their arrival that afternoon at Pyongyang:

Ho Chong-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Chu-yong	"
Wang Kyong-hak	"

[MINJU CHOSON 24 Apr 81 p 6]

ARMY ANNIVERSARY MARKED--The following attended a central report meeting held on the afternoon of the 24th at the 8 February Cultural Hall on the occasion of the 49th anniversary of the founding of the Glorious People's Army:

O Chin-u	member, politburo standing committee
Yi Chong-ok	comrade
Pak Song-ch'ol	member, politburo
Kim Yong-nam	comrade
O Paek-yong [ryon]	"
Kim Hwan	"
O Kuk-yol [ryol]	"
Kye Ung-t'ae	"
Kang Song-san	"
Paek Hak-nim [rim]	"
Ho Tam	candidate member, politburo
Yun Ki-pok	comrade
Ch'oe Kwang	"
Cho Se-ung	"
Ch'oe Chae-u	"

Kong Chin-t'ae	comrade
Yi Hun-mu	"
Chong Chun-ki	"
So Yun-sok	"
Kim Kang-hwan	"
Pak Su-tong	secretary, central committee
Hong Si-hak	vice premier
So Kwan-hi	comrade
Kim Tu-yong	"

[MINJU CHOSON 25 Apr 81 p 1]

MEDICAL COOPERATIVE DELEGATION--The following greeted the arrival on the 24th of the Korean residents of Japan Medical Cooperative delegation, led by Ch'oe Ch-ang-nok [rok], the cooperative vice director:

Ho Chong-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Chu-yong	"
Wang Kyong-hak	"

[MINJU CHOSON 25 Apr 81 p 4]

KIM MEETS THE TROOPS--The following were with Kim Il-song on the 25th as he visited KPA units on the anniversary of the founding of the glorious People's Army:

O Chin-u	comrade
O kuk-yol [ryol]	"
Paek Hak-nim [rim]	"
Kim Kang-hwan	"

[MINJU CHOSON 26 Apr 81 p 1]

MPAF FILM SHOW--The MPAF held a film show and luncheon on the 25th on the anniversary of the founding of the glorious People's Army, with the following present:

Pak Chung-kuk	KPA lieutenant general
Chi Ki-son	KPA major general

[MINJU CHOSON 26 Apr 81 p 4]

ARMY ANNIVERSARY CEREMONY--A wreath-laying was held on the 25th at the KPA hero's tower, with the following present:

Yi Tu-ch'an	KPA lieutenant general
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[MINJU CHOSON 26 Apr 81 p 4]

DELEGATION TO LATIN AMERICA--The following greeted the return of a government delegation which returned on 25 April from a visit to Nicaragua, Mexico, Guyana, and Grenada:

Pang Ch'ol-kap	functionary of the sector concerned
Chon Il-ch'on	"

[MINJU CHOSON 26 Apr 81 p 4]

CZECH TREATY SIGNED--The following attended a signing on 27 April for the DPRK-Czechoslovakia agreement on economic and scientific-technical cooperation:

Kim Kyong-yon [ryon]	vice premier
Yi Hu-kyom	functionary of the sector concerned
Ra [Na] In-kyun	"

[MINJU CHOSON 28 Apr 81 p 3]

SYRIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES--The following greeted the 27 April arrival of the Syrian National Assembly delegation:

Ho Chong-suk	vice chairman, SPA standing committee
Yim Hyong-ku	delegate, SPA; chairman, people's welfare committee
Hong Il-ch'on	delegate, SPA; vice minister of common education

[MINJU CHOSON 28 Apr 81 p 5]

COLUMBIAN DELEGATION WELCOMED--The following attended a rally on the 27th to welcome the delegation of the Columbia assembly, held in the Chollima Cultural Hall:

Kim Kwan-sop	delegate, SPA; chairman, Korean committee for overseas liaison
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[MINJU CHOSON 28 Apr 81 p 6]

DELEGATION TO BANGLADESH--The following bid farewell to a national Pyongyang educational troupe delegation, led by Ch'oe Yun-son, which left for Bangladesh and Pakistan on the 28th:

Chang Ch'ol	functionary of the sector concerned
Cho Yong [Ryong]-ch'ul	"

[MINJU CHOSON 29 Apr 81 p 3]

DELEGATION FROM ZAIRE--The following greeted the arrival of a special envoy of Zaire's President Mobutu on 29 April:

Chong Chun-ki	vice premier
Kim Chae-pong	vice foreign minister

[MINJU CHOSON 30 Apr 81 p 3]

EDUCATORS WELCOMED--The following attended a rally at Kim Il-song University on 28 April to welcome a Korea University delegation on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of Korea University:

Chi Ch'ang-ik	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Chu-yong	"

[MINJU CHOSON 30 Apr 81 p 4]

FOREIGNERS' FILM SHOW--The Foreign Ministry arranged a film show on the 20th for foreign representatives in the DPRK, with the following also present:

Ho Tam	vice premier, foreign minister
Yi Chong-mok	vice foreign minister

[MINJU CHOSON 30 Apr 81 p 4]

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